

a leading dutch nazi publication, and his colleagues, p.e.

keuchenius, ernst g. c.h. loch, and s. barends. these men belonged

to an anti-mussert dutch nazi group before its dissolution

organization.

forced them into the mussert's organization.

## Russians, Attacking on Order From Stalin, Score Gains on Two Sectors Near Stalingrad

### City Facing 'Most Decisive Moment,' Russians Report

#### BULLETIN.

LONDON (AP).—A Reuters dispatch from Stockholm said today that Marshal Timoshenko's forces, battling to relieve Stalingrad, had broken through the German defensive position at some points along the Don, northwest of Stalingrad.

OCT 2 1942

By EDDY GILMORE,  
Associated Press War Correspondent.

MOSCOW, Oct. 1.—Backed up by a stream of reinforcements from across the Volga and barges from the roving guns of the Volga flotilla, Russian infantrymen under fresh, telephoned orders from Joseph Stalin to yield no more were reported crunching forward today northwest and southwest of Stalingrad.

Dispatches to Red Star from Stalin's namesake city frankly pictured it as in the "most decisive moment" of its trial as an increasing weight of Axis troops and machines was thrown into the fight.

(In Berlin the German high command said that several more wedges had been driven into the

northern section of Stalingrad and reported the destruction of 98 tanks which led a strong Soviet counterthrust farther north.)

#### Keep Communications Open.

The counteroffensive strokes on the wings of the constricted front evidently were designed to wipe out or offset a new wedge driven into the northwestern flank by a fresh German tank division, as reported in the Kremlin's midnight communique.

Even with the arrival of that panzer division and two fresh infantry divisions, the Germans seemed unable to deal the decisive blow. At the same time Volga boatmen were keeping communications open across the river, bringing up Russian reserves under fierce German air attacks.

Red Star said that from 600 to 1,000 planes had been bombing Stalingrad each day, piling debris on debris.

Hundreds of civilians clinging to the tumbled walls of their homes and factories were reported to have died under the continued bombings. Schools, hospitals, the public library, the University and Palace of Physical Culture were said to have been destroyed.

#### Three Settlements Retaken.

Today's midday communique said the enemy had been dislodged from one village at the southwestern outskirts of Stalingrad, and Red Star said that in that southern sector three settlements had been recaptured, with Rumanian troops thrown into panic in one place.

Another height was seized in the Russian relief offensive northwest of Stalingrad, where several Axis divisions were reported massing in support of the drive already estimated to be employing as many as 500,000 of Adolf Hitler's troops.

Captured railways helped the Germans in the transport of men and supplies.

Secretary A. Chulanov of Stalingrad's Communist Party Committee reported in a dispatch to Moscow that Stalin's words had played a definite role in the stubborn defense.

The newspaper Pravda said thousands of civilians were aiding the Red Army troops in street battles. Dozens of tanks and other implements of war were reported assembled in bomb-damaged factories and sent into the fray.

Volga River sailors and dock workers continued at their jobs, moving troops and supplies despite aerial raids.

#### Firm Defense Maintained.

The noon communique pictured the men of Stalingrad in a firm defense where they were not counterattacking.

It admitted one reverse elsewhere on the long front. The invaders wedged into Soviet positions in one sector of the Western Caucasian battle zone southeast of Novorossisk.

Stalingrad mortar gunners were credited with having disabled or fired 12 tanks, destroyed a six-barreled mortar and wiped out 500 Germans.

A 14-man detachment was cited

for a day's fighting during which the communique said "they repulsed a number of enemy attacks, wiping out 200 Germans and destroying two tanks."

Red Army troops were said to have accounted for three more tanks and killed perhaps 750 Germans in overnight fighting northwest of Stalingrad.

#### Red Forces Pressed Back.

The midnight communique said garrison forces which had held firmly since Nazi shock troops wedged into Stalingrad's industrialized Northwestern suburbs Monday were finally pressed back in one sector by the weight of Axis armor.

A heavy payment was exacted in men and machines, it declared.

"In these battles," the communique said, "15 enemy tanks, 16 motor vehicles and two mortar batteries were destroyed and about two battalions of enemy infantry were annihilated."

Nor had Marshal Semeon Timoshenko's diversionary drive bogged down. The Russians said heavy fighting continued northwest of the wreck-littered Volga River city.

German automatic riflemen who struck at Soviet infantrymen in this battle of the steppes were reclaimed routed with a loss of 100 dead and two of their supporting tanks.

#### 1,500 Hitlerites Wiped Out.

The Russian Army of the Central Caucasus, standing guard in the Mozdok region before approaches to the Grozny oilfields and strategic mountain passes, was officially declared to be "repelling all enemy attacks and inflicting heavy losses."

"Twenty-six German tanks were crippled or burned and about 1,500 Hitlerite officers and men were wiped out in two days' operations on this sector," the communique said.

Casualties of a Rumanian mountain infantry division routed in the Western Caucasus southeast of Novorossisk were estimated at 8,000 and one of its platoons was reported to have "come over to the side of the Red Army," switching allegiance.

(A Berlin radio broadcast—speaking of an action not touched on by the Russian midnight communique—said strong Red Army forces were attacking incessantly on the Lake Ilmen front below Leningrad and one Nazi battalion had to face 50 assaults a day.)  
The Soviet Information Bureau said Russian warships had sunk a 10,000-ton Axis transport in their Baltic Sea campaign.

#### "Most Decisive Moment" Here

Red Star stressed the gravity of the defense position by the statement that the "most decisive moment" had arrived, yet dispatches were heavy with details of Russian heroism. Hundreds of civilians have lost their lives.

One account said the defenders would stand to fight and die if necessary, but would never surrender. It said there was no place to retreat. (This statement was not explained, but the shipping which has survived bombardment would obviously be hard put to move any considerable part of the garrison eastward across the Volga under attack at even shorter range.)

## REDS OFFSET NAZI GAINS AT STALINGRAD

OCT 2 1942  
Germans Inch Forward In One Sector, Driven Back In Another

City's Decisive Moment Is At Hand, Russians

Acknowledge  
OCT 2 1942

MOSCOW, Friday, Oct. 2 (AP).—The Russians announced officially today that Red warships had sunk two German transports totaling 18,000 tons in the Baltic Sea. The Soviets announced the destruction of a third vessel of 10,000 tons yesterday.

[By the Associated Press]

MOSCOW, Friday, Oct. 2.—A German siege army of 300,000 men advanced slightly in the northwestern outskirts of imperiled Stalingrad yesterday, but was forced out of another locality south of the city, the Red high command announced today on the thirty-ninth day of siege.

In a situation frankly described as Stalingrad's most decisive moment the Red army garrison fought on in response to Joseph Stalin's telephoned command: "Hold firm! Put down any panic!"

The German gain in the northwestern industrial suburbs, the second report within twenty-four hours, resulted after the sixth assault of the day, a midnight communique said.

#### 900 Hitlerites Wiped Out

"Only after the sixth attack did the Germans succeed in advancing a little," the communique said. "In the course of this fighting the enemy suffered heavy losses. On one sector alone our troops wiped out 900 Hitlerites."

The Russian success south of Stalingrad resulted in the ousting of German troops from a populated place in a battle in which 300 Nazis were killed and six guns, ten machine-guns, 15 trucks and three ammunition dumps were captured, the communique said. Three enemy infantry companies were lost in German attempts to retake the point. It added.

#### Three Settlements Regained

Dispatches late yesterday also reported the recapture by the Red army of three Rumanian-held settlements in the same sector.

#### Relief Drive Continues

The Soviet relief offensive northwest of Stalingrad on the German flank was still going on, but the Russians did not mention any new ground gains. Five German tanks, two artillery and three mortar batteries, however, were reported silenced by Red artillerymen.

German tanks and automatic riflemen also failed in an attempt to raid Soviet rear positions, the communique said. Six more Nazi tanks and 300 automatic riflemen were reported to have been destroyed in that venture.

The Russians said their Caucasian armies fighting at Mozdok and southeast of Novorossisk on the Black Sea coast still were holding. Three German tanks, seven

armored cars and twenty trucks with troops and ammunition were destroyed and 200 Nazis killed on two sectors of the Mozdok front, while 500 others were reported wiped out below Novorossisk.

On the northwestern front above

MOSCOW, the communique said, 700 more Germans were killed in unsuccessful assaults on Red army positions.

The Russian stand at Stalingrad gratified all Russians, but sources here made no attempt to minimize the gravity of the Volga river city's position.

Official dispatches said the Germans were advancing painfully in the streets, here a few dozen yards, there 200 yards. All around them there was the havoc and ruin wrought by 600 to 1,000 German planes each day.

#### Public Buildings Ruined

Schools, hospitals, the public library, the university and the Palace of Physical Culture were piles of rubble; hundreds of civilians had lost their lives.

[The German high command claimed that attacking Nazis "have driven several wedges further into the northern part of the city," and said strong Soviet relief attacks from the north of Stalingrad were repulsed by counter-attack. Stockholm reports quoted by Reuters said, however, that these Russian relief attacks had broken the German defensive position at some points along the River Don northwest of Stalingrad.]

After thirty-nine days of ordeal, factory workers who fought the civil-war battle of Stalingrad, then Tsaritsin, twenty-four years ago, still were relieving the Red army men.

The workers of two factories not only were assembling tanks under shell and bomb fire but mechanics were manning the machines and wheeling them from the factory into the street battles.

OCT 2 1942  
On the northwest side of Stalingrad the tempo of the German assaults, averaging 12 daily, was rising steadily with the weight of whole fresh divisions, and official accounts conceded the attackers "advanced somewhat."

South of Stalingrad, however, the Russians struck sudden blows which resulted in the capture of three settlements and threw Ru-



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manian troops into a panicky rout. Above Stalingrad Russian reserves still were coming in across the Volga, protected by the stalwart river flotilla, to press the relief attacks on a 40-mile front from the north.

There was furious fighting for a strategic hill dominating the steppe.

Again the dispatches from Stalingrad were saying: "There is no place to retreat." Again, too, the Russian press was asserting that the lack of a second front in Europe calls for double and triple efforts from the Russians.

**New Nazi Divisions Arrive**  
The Germans had at least three new divisions, two of infantry and one of tanks, in the battle for Stalingrad, which meant that some 30 divisions were assaulting the city. Their transport was aided by the well-operated system of captured railroads in the rear. Captives told the Russians that among the new German troops was a division from Dijon, in France.

Red Star, the army newspaper, said that more than 100 major assaults had been made on Stalingrad since the siege began last Aug. 25.

In the west Caucasus region of the Black sea coast, the mid-day communique reported the existence of an Axis wedge in the Russian defenses which are guarding the coastal road southeast of Novorossiisk.

Somewhat lighter action was reported from the Terek valley of the deep Caucasus, following failure of the last attempts by massed Nazi tanks to smash a way to the Grozny oil fields.

**Leningrad Beats Off 2 Raids**  
Moscow, Oct. 1 (AP)—The Soviet radio said today that German air squadrons made two thrusts at Leningrad Tuesday night, but Red army anti-aircraft and fighter planes shot down four bombers and two fighters and not a single raider reached the city.

**More Wedges Driven In North Stalingrad, Germans Declare**  
**98 Tanks, Mostly British And U.S. Made, Destroyed, High Command Says**

By the Associated Press.  
BERLIN (From German Broad-

casts), Oct. 1.—The high command said today that several more wedges had been driven into the northern section of Stalingrad and reported the destruction of 98 tanks, mostly British and American made, which led a strong Soviet counterthrust farther north.

"In the Caucasus district," a communique said, "embittered fighting for fortified heights is being continued."

"In Stalingrad, attacking troops, supported by Luftwaffe formations, have driven several wedges further into the northern part of the city."

**"Soviet Attacks Repulsed."**  
Of the Russian counterthrust against the German holding front north of the city the communique reported:

"Strong Soviet infantry and tank formations attacking the barrier erected by German troops in the north were repulsed in a counter-attack with heavy casualties inflicted on the Soviets."

"Ninety-eight Soviet tanks, mostly of British and American origin, were destroyed."

A Transocean dispatch quoted military sources as saying 100 tanks led the attack and suffered 98 per cent destruction.

(A broadcast quoting the Transocean account cited the destruction of 98 tanks as "further proof of the extraordinary efficiency of German defense arms, and also as evidence of the quality of tank production in Britain and the United States.")

(Further along the propaganda line of attempting to discount the British and American tanks—not identified as to type—the Transocean account added that "similar experience with American tanks already has been obtained by the Germans on the African front.")

The high command said a German armored corps "by rapid advance from the Don to the Volga, had cut traffic on the (Volga) river and severed the communications of Stalingrad toward the northwest" during the last part of August, thus making the attack on Stalingrad possible.

**Barrier Position Held.**  
"In heavy defense fighting lasting several weeks," the war bulletin said, "this German panzer corps has held an important barrier position in the face of the attack of highly superior enemy forces."

The Russians were said to have lost 25 tanks in continued attacks in the Voronezh battle zone, northwest of Stalingrad; and at Rzhev, northwest of Moscow, the Germans said they made local improvements in their positions despite stubborn Soviet resistance.

"In difficult, woody terrain in the rear of the central sector of the eastern front strong Soviet bands were encircled and wiped out by German and Hungarian units," the communique added. "The Soviets in these operations lost 1,026 dead, and 1,218 prisoners as well as a number of heavy and light arms. German and Hungarian losses were small."

Farther to the north the Germans said they encircled other strong Russian forces and repulsed Red Army counterattacks.

### Lack of Second Front Seen as Spur to Reds

Moscow, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—Yemelian Yaroslavsky, member of the central committee of the Communist party, said in a long article in Pravda today that the absence of a second front in Europe calls for double and triple efforts from the Russians. However, he added:

"Today the U. S. S. R. is not alone; together with Great Britain and the United States it is joined by a large part of the world in the fight on Hitlerite Germany."

### Winter Nearing, Workers Pile Wood in Streets of Moscow

#### Women Help Capital's 'Labor Front' Gather Stores From Surrounding Forests

By HENRY C. CASSIDY, Associated Press War Correspondent.  
MOSCOW, Oct. 1.—Barricades of a new kind are rising in the streets of Moscow.

They are not the steel rails and earthworks which were put up a year ago against a German advance pressing close to the capital. Instead they are piled logs to be used as fuel against the cold of the coming winter.

Huge woodpiles are being stacked in the streets and squares by workers—mostly women—who are busy on the capital's "labor front."

They are none too early; already there is frost in the night air and winter soon will be on the city.

The labor front was recruited under a decree last February 13 authorizing the government to mobilize able-bodied men and women with no children less than 8 years old for war industry services. These include supplying fuel.

**Thousands Mobilized.**  
Another Kremlin edict last April

17 called up men between 14 and 55 and women from 14 to 50 for farm work. Thousands more were mobilized to cut and haul wood.

As a result there was a tremendous exodus to the country of city residents carrying knapsacks, saws and axes.

In forests for 200 miles about Moscow these recruits were assigned to cut two cubic meters of wood a day during the periods of mobilization, running up to four months. A cord of wood is 3.6 cubic meters.

Altogether perhaps 100,000 housewives, students and others not engaged in war work joined the labor front. A like number left jobs where they could be spared in factories, offices, schools and hospitals to work on the woodpiles, collecting fuel to be used in their own buildings when the cold comes. As many as 20,000 others gave up

their Sunday free days to work along the Moscow river unloading barges bringing wood in from the forests.

**Only One Sign of Winter.**  
Streetscars, buses and trucks carried logs through the city to the growing piles. One of the larg-

est of these, more than 50 feet long, is stacked in front of the Palace of the Soviets, which is being dismantled to provide steel for the fighting front.

The woodpiles are only one sign that Moscow is girding for the winter.

Supplies of gas and electricity have been reduced. Even the Moscow Metro—one of the world's most modern subway systems and pride of the capital—had to make its share of the sacrifice, cutting down the number of trains and cutting by half the illumination in the big stations.

Peasants coming in to the city already are wearing their valinki, the heavy felt boots which are as sure a sign of winter as robins are of spring.

### Strabolgi Article 'Bunk', Army Man Tells Lords

OCT 2 1942 By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 1.—Lieut. Col. Lord Lovat, hero of Commando raids on the Lofoten Islands, Boulogne and Dieppe, carried his rough-and-ready tactics to the floor of the staid House of Lords today with Lord Strabolgi, the Labor peer, as his target.

"Bunkum!" snorted the Commando peer from Scotland in referring to Strabolgi's article in the August 22 issue of the United States magazine Collier's entitled, "What Wrong With the British Army?" The principal theme of the article was that Britain is fighting a "people's war," without yet having "a people's army."

**Sees "Cheap Political Trick"**  
The sentiment of this article is the sentiment of an irresponsible politician making cheap political capital out of the men in the forces who are unable, except through an unworthy mouthpiece like myself, to make suitable reply," Lovat said. "If any tub-thumping politician came round and attacked their leaders' policy there would be only one answer—the nearest horse trough."

The galleries were crowded when the tall, mustached officer rose to ask the Government whether the censor has passed Strabolgi's article.

**Called "Seeds Of Mistrust"**  
The Government in effect disavowed it when Lord Cranborne, answering Lovat, said, "I think a regrettable error was made in passing this article, but we must learn by our mistakes and see that they do not occur again." Cranborne is Colonial Secretary and Government spokesman in the upper House.

The Duke of Wellington, fifth bearer of that illustrious British military name, who was in uniform, said the article was "calculated to sow seeds of mistrust" between the United States and British forces."

**Strabolgi Replies**  
Strabolgi, chief labor whip in the House of Lords, replied to his 31-year-old critic that he did not withdraw "one single word of the article or the sentiments behind it." He

that Rommel had thirty-two years of service before becoming field marshal.

"Reading Collier's magazine, one would assume that after a whiff of grapes he was given the baton," Lovat said.

added, however, that he had not condemned either the field leadership which Lovat represents or the British soldiers whom he leads.

Strabolgi, himself a former lieutenant commander in the navy, sat alone, taking notes while Lovat pictured him as "mounted on a variety of hobbyhorses, careering like a knight errant across the page of Collier's."

**Cites Rommel's Long Career**  
Lovat, replying to Strabolgi's argument that the German Marshal Rommel would still be a sergeant if he were in the British army, said:

### Hitler Speech Is Seen As Hint of One Final Blow at Stalingrad

OCT 2 1942  
**British Observer Believes Nazi Withdrawals to Aid Rommel Have Started**

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Competent observers closely following developments on Germany's eastern front today interpreted Adolf Hitler's speech of yesterday as meaning that the Germans would make one more all-out attempt to take Stalingrad and the Grozny oilfields and then stabilize the front for the winter.

These observers, whose anonymity is required, expressed a belief that Hitler already had started withdrawing troops from inactive zones of the east to reinforce Marshal Erwin Rommel in Africa and the forces holding Italy, France and Norway against the prospect of an Allied second front.

One observer said Hitler's speech at the Berlin Sportpalast, an annual fixture at the start of the German winter relief campaign,

"was the closest thing to a sane military report he has ever made."

"In contrast to the usual rabble-rousing talk, he gave a statement more like a sober report from conservative military men."

The Hitler passage which particularly evoked the interpretation of a reversion to a general holding action follows:

"For this year we have drafted a very simple program. First, hold in all circumstances what must be held; that is, let the enemy run against us wherever we do not intend to advance and let him storm as long as he wants to, hold adamantly and wait to see who tires out first. Second, absolutely attack in all circumstances where attack is necessary."

**Divisions Being Replaced.**

Apart from supposed German withdrawals in inactive areas of the eastern front, observers here believe that divisions heavily mauled in the Stalingrad fighting also are being replaced and withdrawn to Germany for refitting, rebuilding and rest, thence to be sent to France, Norway and Italy instead of back to Russia.

"Winter conditions on the Leningrad and Moscow fronts are rapidly reaching the point where troops can be withdrawn from these sectors as well," one source added.

Some military men stated that the reduction of Stalingrad now had become a matter of prestige rather than of any great military significance.

"The Germans have already reached the Volga at other points, making use of the river impossible," one explained.

"Stalingrad is under fire from artillery and bombing planes and cannot be used by the Russians as a port or manufacturing center, and even if the Germans succeed in driving the Red Army out, street by street, by the time the city is overrun it will be so battered as to be of no use even as a winter garrison for troops."

**Move on Oil Fields Seen.**

The other big effort expected of Hitler before he goes on the winter defensive, it was said, is likely to be an attempt to take the Grozny oil fields in the deep Caucasus and to establish air bases along the Caspian Sea from which German aviation can harass Russian shipping during the winter.

"The sober tone of Hitler's statements and references to holding what the Germans have leads to a belief that they are going on the defensive this winter, except perhaps in Egypt, and to wait and see where the Allies strike," an observer elaborated.



Both British and American airmen said that Hitler's reference to prospective heavy air attacks on Britain was "only what could be expected, as the *Luftwaffe* cannot be expected to stand by and let the Allies gather supplies and strength on this island."

The volume of applause which greeted Hitler's reference to future air raids on Britain—"The hour will come when we shall strike back"—was interpreted in London as a convincing indication of Germany's pain under recent Allied air assaults.

## NAZIS PREPARING TO MEET INVASION BRITISH BELIEVE

OCT 2 1942

Interpret Hitler's Speech as Indication of Shift to the Defensive.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—(AP) The British interpreted Hitler's speech of yesterday as meaning the German armies were going on the defensive to meet the threat of an Allied second front and their general view was substantiated somewhat tonight by Nazi Propaganda Minister Goebbels' new explanatory remark that the Russian campaign was costing "a heavy toll of blood."

The non-bellacose tone of Hitler's speech in Berlin yesterday impressed all observers who have watched Hitler and the German army tactics. Virtually the only threat was to bomb Britain, a reaction which meant the R.A.F.'s sting was being felt deeply in the Reich.

### May Be Shifting Troops

Competent observers, who may not be quoted by name, expressed the belief that Hitler already was withdrawing troops from relatively inactive Russian sectors to strengthen garrisons in the west, in Italy and Egypt. They said, however, that the speech implied a mass drive to subjugate Stalingrad and the Grozny oil fields before the fast-approaching Russian winter descends.

Goebbels wrote in *Das Reich*

this warning to the few remaining European neutrals:

"Whoever wants to have a share in the advantages of the new Europe must shoulder also a part of the sacrifices and burdens."

His threat was directed at such states as Sweden, Turkey, Spain, Portugal, Eire and Switzerland—and possibly at Bulgaria, which has not yet declared war on Russia.

"If today people in neutral capitals are eating more meat and fat than in Berlin or Rome, it does not prove that this will continue to be so in ten years," Goebbels wrote.

### Winter Approaching Fast

British advices said weather conditions on the Leningrad and Moscow fronts already were approaching the point where troops could be withdrawn.

Heavy action is expected in Egypt this winter and in the air over Britain and western Europe, when Hitler's planes are disengaged from the Russian front. The presence of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, Axis commander in Egypt, suggested that Hitler had assembled his aides to lay plans for winter battles on the desert sands and for defensive strategy elsewhere.

## LOOK AHEAD TO PEACE

LONDON, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill advised the Central Council of the Conservative party today to pay strict attention to urgent war duties, but said Britain must not "be taken unawares when victory on the field of battle has at length been won."

"It is right and desirable," he wrote, "that informed forethought should be given to the complex problems of rehabilitation and reconstruction that will await solution when the perils that now threaten us daily are over and past."

The Prime Minister was unable to attend the council meeting. He said the Government was constantly considering post-war problems, but the Conservative party—of which he is the leader—should contribute to their solution.

## NAZI SHIP TORPEDOED

LONDON, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—British light naval forces torpedoed and sank a medium German supply ship last night from a convoy intercepted off the Dutch port of

Perschelling, the Admiralty announced today.

It said that the British lost a motor gunboat, but that the casualties suffered in the engagement were not heavy.

## 'Can't Make Love With Cold Feet'

LONDON, Oct. 1.—(AP)—"You cannot make war with cold feet," David Grenfell, former Minister of Mines, told the House of Commons today, advocating the drafting of "20,000 more good men for the coal pits" to avert a winter fuel shortage.

"You cannot even make love with cold feet," he asserted in a speech opposing any cut in the coal rations of "two or three million of our poor people who have never had enough coal."

## U. S. Forces in London To Get New Canteen

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Plans for a London recreational center for the United States armed forces on the lines of the Stage Door Canteen in New York were announced today by Harvey D. Gibson, American Red Cross commissioner in Britain.

The center, to be known as "The Rainbow Corner" and to open soon, will be located just off Piccadilly Circus and will accommodate 400 persons.

Entertainment is to be provided by a committee of American and British movie, stage and radio performers with Noel Coward as chairman.

## 47,305 Britons Killed In 3 Years of Air Raids

LONDON, Oct. 1 (AP)—Air raids during the first three years of the war killed 47,305 British civilians and injured 55,658 sufficiently to require hospital treatment, Home Security Minister Morrison told Parliament today.

In the Greater London area 20,110 were killed and 26,071 injured.

## WEATHER CUTS RAIDS

LONDON, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—Unfavorable weather over the Continent which has held up R. A. F. bombing offensive on Germany for the past week kept the British bombers grounded again last night.

Thus the hammering of the enemy which started September auspiciously with attacks during the first four nights of the month tapered away to a seven-night lull at the end of the month.

Altogether, there were attacks during twelve nights of the month, the last being the raid on Flensburg on September 23.

An English east coast town had a brief daylight raid today, but no damage was reported.

## R.A.F. PLANES END WEEK-LONG REST

Bombers Hit Chemical Works, Oil Refinery in Raids.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—(AP) Resuming bombing attacks on the continent after a week's lay-off, the R.A.F. bomber command scored hits on chemical works at Sluis, Holland, and an oil refinery near Ghent, the Air ministry reported tonight.

Single air craft were sent out this evening and all returned to their bases, the ministry added.

The last bombing attack was on the U-boat yards at Flensburg, Sept. 24.

## American Soldier Killed In North Ireland Fight

By the Associated Press.

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Oct. 1.—United States Army headquarters announced today that an American soldier was killed in a disturbance in the streets of Antrim last night involving United States military police and American soldiers.

A spokesman at United States Army headquarters said the man who was killed was a Negro.

Several shots were fired before the disorder ended, but the soldier who was killed was a victim of knife wounds. Another was seriously wounded.

A statement from United States headquarters follows:

"There was a disturbance in the streets of Antrim last night shortly after 2100 (9 p.m.) involving United States military police and United States soldiers."

"Several shots were fired before the disorder ended. One soldier was killed, the victim of knife wounds. Another was seriously wounded."

"No civilians were involved." Identification of the dead soldier by name in cabled dispatches was forbidden by the censor.

## Three More Are Killed In Indian Outbursts

By the Associated Press.

BOMBAY, Oct. 1.—Three more fatalities were reported today in sporadic outbursts of violence in India.

Ten bombs exploded in various parts of Sholapur City over a period of three days this week, killing one person and injuring 10.

Two persons were reported killed and two injured at the Patasarkuchi police station when an officer fired into a mob which attacked while he was escorting prisoners to jail.

LONDON, Oct. 1 (AP)—Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, announced today in the House of Commons that time would be set aside in the near future for a debate on the political situation in India.

## French to Evacuate Women and Children From Port of Dakar

Vichy Explains Move Is Precautionary; Census to Be Taken

By the Associated Press.

VICHY, Oct. 1.—An official source said today that Pierre Boisson, Governor of Dakar, had decided to evacuate European women and children from the French West African port.

The announcement said Boisson issued an order September 29 for a census to be taken among women and children of civilian and military families which have two or more children living in the Dakar region.

(A similar announcement over

the Vichy radio was heard in London Tuesday, but another broadcast shortly after canceled it without explanation.

(Axis and Vichy French propaganda recently have pumped rumors about Dakar, apparently to plant the idea that an Allied offensive against the tactically important African port is impending. The evacuation plan may be part of the buildup.)

Together with the announcement of the census, it was stated that "the Governor General has just decided to prepare methodically for the evacuation of European women and children in excess at Dakar."

It was explained as "precautionary," although French sources stressed it as an "opportunity to decongest the city of its overcrowded European population."

French ship movements, presumably in preparation for an evacuation, were reported off Dakar and the announcement said the order was received calmly.

It was issued in the midst of sessions of the first "Economic Conference of Dark Africa" at Dakar, attended by representatives from all over French West Africa, including Senegal, the Ivory Coast, French Guinea, Dahomey and the interior, under Boisson's chairmanship.

### Germans Move Forecast.

LONDON, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—The

sudden appearance of warnings in the German-controlled Paris newspapers telling the French that their colonial empire can be preserved only with Nazi aid was interpreted in London today as a hint that the Axis may soon be invited to help organize the defenses of French North and West Africa.

A German Transocean broadcast heard here quoted an article published in Paris by Gen. Henri Jauneaud, who commanded the French forces in the eastern Mediterranean areas before the armistice. This said that Gen. Jauneaud declared that the Vichy regime needed German war aid to fulfill the armistice pledge to maintain France's empire intact, and asserted that the loss of Tananarive, the capital of Madagascar, must not be followed by

further defeats at Dakar, Casablanca, Tunis or Algiers.

He suggested that France could carry out her armistice commitments by a military alliance, ac-

cording to the Transocean broadcast, which said that the *Petit Parisien* had expressed a similar viewpoint.

Fighting French spokesmen in London declared that Gen. Jauneaud's article was intended as a test of French sentiment toward sending German and Italian troops into French North Africa. These spokesmen, who must remain anonymous, recalled that Vichy acquiesced to Japanese protection over French Indo-China last year on the pretext that the Asiatic colony was menaced by the massing of British forces.

## PARIS PRESS ASKS PACT WITH AXIS TO PROTECT AFRICA

OCT 2 1942

Vichy Reveals Plans to Evacuate Women, Children from Dakar.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—(AP) The German-controlled Paris press opened a campaign today to bring France into a military alliance with the Axis and clear the way for German aid in the "defense" of the French African empire.

Simultaneously Vichy announced a decision to evacuate European women and children from Dakar.

The Paris radio has made repeated assertions that the Allies soon would attack Dakar, strategic naval base in West Africa. Numerous conferences have been held among Vichy military chiefs and colonial administrators on defense problems.

### Activity at Gibraltar

Today the Axis radios resounded with tales of great activity at Gibraltar, presumably aimed at Dakar, Casablanca, Tunis or Algiers. All these reports lacked confirmation.

A Vichy announcement said Gov. Pierre Boisson had decided to remove white women and children from Dakar as a precaution.

Although Axis-inspired reports from Paris had claimed the British were blocking Dakar, dispatches from Vichy told of French ship movements off the port, presumably



in preparation for evacuation.  
**Nazi Control Airlines**

Meanwhile, a Tass dispatch from Lisbon reported that the Vichy government had consented "to German control over all French airlines and had granted Germany unrestricted right to use equipment and airdrome facilities on all lines."

The Tass broadcast, as heard by BBC, added:

"Representatives of the German command are authorized in cases of emergency to give the crews of French planes special assignments, and thus use of the airlines for civil needs is virtually suspended."

United Nations passengers were barred from French airliners Sept. 27. The principal Vichy airline links Marseille with Oran, Casablanca and Dakar. Military and civil airfields also dot much of Algeria and Tunisia.

The Paris press theme was that the African empire could be saved only with German aid, and cited the recent loss of Madagascar off east Africa to the British.

September 27. The principal Vichy airline links Marseille with Oran, Casablanca and Dakar. Military and civil airfields also dot much of Algeria and Tunisia.

#### Save Africa, Paris Press Theme

The Paris press theme was that the African empire could be saved only with German aid and cited the recent loss of Madagascar off East Africa to the British.

Gen. Henri Jauneaud, French commander in the eastern Mediterranean before the armistice, was quoted in the Paris press as saying German aid was needed to fulfill the armistice pledge that the Laval regime maintain the empire intact. The newspaper *Petit Parisien* took a similar line.

## BOMB KILLS PARIS STORM TROOPERS

Vichy, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—Two Storm Troopers of Collaborationist Jacques Doriot's French Popular party were killed and seven others wounded in Paris yesterday when a hand grenade was tossed over a barracks wall and exploded on their parade ground, it was announced today.

Storm Troopers arrested one man and charged him with complicity in the bombing, but a second participant was said to have escaped.

Two of those wounded were reported in grave condition.

#### PLANES OVER LYON

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 2.—(AP) The Vichy radio reported today that anti-aircraft guns went into action when an alarm was sounded at Lyon at 1:30 a. m. today.

### 3 Germans Reported Beheaded For Treason

London, Oct. 2 (P) — Reports reaching London from Stockholm said today that three Germans had been convicted of high treason and beheaded at Vienna.

At Utrecht, the Netherlands, four workers were reported sentenced to death on charges of attempting to form a group to distribute Communist propaganda.

#### Dutch Children Seized

London, Friday, Oct. 2 (A) — The *Daily Express* reported in a Stockholm dispatch today that the German authorities in the Netherlands had seized 1,000 Netherlands children as hostages as a result of a wave of sabotage sweeping the country.

The children were said to be mostly from Jewish families.

### \$3,920,000,000 Loan To Vichy to Pay Nazis

Vichy, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—The Government obtained another advance of 15,000,000,000 francs (\$300,000,000) today from the bank of France for the current payment of German occupation costs, bringing the total amount so far advanced for such payments to 198,000,000,000 francs (\$3,920,000,000).

### HATE PREACHED BY MUSSOLINI

Rome (From Italian Broadcasts), Oct. 1 (A. P.).—Premier Mussolini told Italian Black-shirt battalions today that "to love Italy more than anything else and to hate her enemies more than anything else" was the watchword for the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the Fascist movement.

The occasion of his address was the first anniversary of the founding of the Blackshirt battalions. He distributed decorations to members cited for bravery and reviewed some units newly assigned to front-line duty.

## Neutrals Must Share Sacrifices of Axis, Goebbels Declares

### Heavy Toll Being Paid For 'Liberation' of Europe, He Says

By the Associated Press. BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), Oct. 1.—In a warning addressed to the neutral states of Europe, Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels declared today that "whoever wants to have a share in the advantage of the new Europe must shoulder also a part of the sacrifices and burdens."

(He did not refer to any of the European neutrals by name. They are Sweden, Switzerland, Elre, Spain and Portugal, with Turkey on the fringe.)

In an article published in *Das Reich*, Goebbels said the day would come when "it would be an act of grace" to be admitted to the new European system.

#### Axis Paying a Heavy Toll

He asserted that the Axis powers were paying "a heavy toll of blood for the consolidation and final liberation of the European continent." "Therefore," he said, "it would be unjust if we, paving the way through the thicket of prejudices with our tanks, were to allow others to follow us on a ready-made road . . . who, during our hard struggle, had shown nothing but signs of disapproval, disgust and doubt."

The propaganda minister said the Axis powers had no need to "court the friendship of others." "We have reason to expect," he said, "that the new Europe which we are preparing in war together with our allies will be sufficient to give us, and all those who have fought at our side and suffered with us, a large and profitable basis for our national life."

Extortions Are Denied.

"Perhaps others then will need us more urgently than it would be the case with us."

"If today people in neutral capitals are eating more meat and fat than in Berlin or Rome, it does not prove that this will continue to be so in 10 years."

Goebbels said, "We cannot remember ever having tried to extort something from a small state in Europe which considered it right to remain neutral. We only interfere if the state in question is violating its neutrality and taking the side of our enemies. . . ."

#### TAYLOR IN LISBON

LISBON, Portugal, Oct. 1.—(AP) President Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Vatican, Myron C. Taylor, conferred with Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar today soon after arriving here from Madrid en route home. He will talk with the cardinal patriarch here tomorrow.

### WILLKIE'S TRIP SLOW

Chungking, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—Wendell Willkie's progress on his trip from Kuibyshev to Chungking is being kept secret in order to spare towns along the route from Japanese bombardment, authorities here have disclosed.

They said last night that the trip was taking somewhat longer than had been expected, but that the special representative of President Roosevelt was not overdue in any degree that might imply anxiety.

He left Kuibyshev Monday. No further word was expected until the announcement of his arrival here.

### Willkie Is Not Overdue, Chungking Declares

By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, Oct. 1.—Authorities said last night that Wendell Willkie's trip from Russia to China was taking longer than had been expected, but that he was not overdue in any degree that might imply anxiety.

His movements, they said, were known, but his route from Kuibyshev, which he left Monday, was not being disclosed in order to spare towns along the way from Japanese bombardment.

It was not expected here that any word would be made public until Mr. Willkie, traveling as special representative of President Roosevelt, arrives in Chungking, where a

flower-decked welcome has been prepared.

Japanese reconnaissance planes were seen scouting near the capital Tuesday and again yesterday, strengthening the Chinese belief that the Japanese wanted to put a dampener on the Willkie celebration when he arrives.

## JAP PLANE SCOUTS CHUNGKING SECTOR

### Reconnaissance Craft Sighted as Willkie's Arrival Is Awaited.

CHUNGKING, Oct. 1.—(AP) — A Japanese reconnaissance plane was seen scouting near Chungking for the third day today as public interest in the forthcoming visit of Wendell Willkie heightened despite the official secrecy with which his progress from Kuibyshev has been cloaked.

Authorities said no word could be expected until the announcement of Willkie's arrival—a precaution intended to safeguard towns along his route from Japanese bombing.

They said that the trip was taking somewhat longer than had been expected, but that his movements were known and there was no cause for anxiety.

Willkie, who is coming here as a special representative of President Roosevelt, left Kuibyshev Monday.

Plans have been made for a gala reception. A loud speaker truck will announce his arrival so that flag-waving crowds may line the streets through which he will be brought into the city.

## Germans Claim Sinking Record

New York, Oct. 1 — A Berlin broadcast, heard today by the Associated Press listening post, reported that the German high command had set sinkings by Nazi submarines and bombers at 161 British and American merchant ships totaling 1,011,700 tons during September,

with 22 others damaged.

In addition, a communique declared, German surface warships and U-boats sank six destroyers, two auxiliary cruisers and three motor torpedo boats and damaged three destroyers, while German planes sank one cruiser, five destroyers, several patrol escort vessels and numerous motor torpedo boats and landing boats.

#### Allies Dispute Figures

No announcement of losses even approximately this extent has been made by British and American authorities, and numerous recent German naval victory claims have been declared officially to be false or greatly exaggerated.

The German broadcast said the high command reported that U-boats "operating off the mouth of the Orinoco river (Venezuela), in waters off Freetown (West Africa) and off Newfoundland, as well as in the central part of the northern Atlantic" had sunk 126 merchantmen totaling 769,200 tons during September. That was termed a record for U-boat sinkings in a month, surpassing those of May, 1942.

Bombers were said to have sunk thirty-five merchantmen totaling 242,500 tons during the same month.

# ALLIES END STALEMATE, ROUT NAZIS FROM HEART OF EGYPTIAN POSITIONS

Battle Reported Still In Progress In Alamein Sector; Eighth Army Repulses Enemy Counter-Thrusts In Munassib Depression

By FRANK L. MARTIN

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Cairo, Oct. 1 — The British Eighth Army broke the Egyptian stalemate yesterday, routing Axis forces from positions in the center of the Alamein line and repulsing enemy counter-attacks, it was announced tonight.

The battle was reported still in progress and centering in the Munassib depression. The British were said to have seized several strong points. Military observers expressed the view that the action mainly was to straighten the line and narrow the no-man's land between the opposing armies.

#### Land Fighting Breaks Long Calm

The land fighting broke a period of relative calm that has existed since the first week in September, when the British blunted Marshal Erwin Rommel's offensive as it started.

The shrewd German field commander was reported in



Berlin yesterday, seated conspicuously amid a picked Nazi audience that listened to Hitler's speech. Since Rommel's offensive bid for Alexandria was thrown back eighty miles from Alexandria, with heavy materiel losses, the action has been confined largely to the air and to patrol and artillery dueling. However, the British conducted long-range raids on Bengasi, Barce and the Gialo Oasis around September 23, catching the Axis off guard.

#### Attack Starts At Dawn

The attack yesterday started about dawn after the Axis defenses had been softened by artillery bombardment. The extent of the advance and its breadth were not announced.

[The Italians said tank-supported British infantry attacked the southern flank but were thrown back with heavy losses. The capture of 200 prisoners was claimed.]

During the weeks since Rommel's drive was checkmated, the Eighth Army under Gen. Sir. Harold Alexander has been increasing its strength and has constantly harassed Rommel's supply lines.

In line with such attacks, the RAF sent medium bombers against Tobruk last night. They were reported to have scored a direct hit on one enemy ship just outside the harbor near the south shore. Earlier, long-range British fighters tackled a formation of Axis bombers over Murtruh and shot down three without loss. Other Allied planes attacked Salum and Bardia and an airdrome at Sidi Haneish.

## BRITISH SEIZE STRONG POINTS IN EGYPT PUSH

### Launch Heavy Assault on Foe and Capture Several Axis Positions.

Cairo, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—The British announced today that the Eighth Army attacked and occupied Axis positions in the central sector of the Egyptian battle field yesterday and repulsed enemy counter-attacks.

The British captured several strong points in the Munassib Depression, and latest reports indicate that the operations are still in progress. Apparently the British moved to straighten the

Alamein line and close the distance between the two forces.

It was the first aggressive action of any importance on either side for several weeks. The attack started early in the morning after artillery preparation.

Medium bombers of the Royal Air Force attacked Tobruk again last night in another of the almost nightly raids on that Axis-held port. A direct hit was scored on a ship just outside the harbor.

[The British attack was made at a time that the German commander, Field Marshal Rommel, was in Berlin, according to Nazi broadcasts, for the Sportpalast speech of Adolf Hitler yesterday.]

#### Italian Version of Battle.

Rome (From Italian Broadcasts), Oct. 1 (A. P.).—British infantry, supported by tanks, launched an assault on the southern flank of the Egyptian battle-front yesterday but was thrown back by Axis forces with rather heavy losses, the Italian High Command reported today. The announcement said 200 British were taken prisoner.

## New York R. A. F. Pilot Walks Back to Base

Cairo, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—Sergt. M. A. Powers of New York, a flying fighter with the R. A. F., is the newest member of "The Late Arrivals Club" whose members all are shot-down pilots who have walked back to their own lines.

Sergt. Powers arrived safely from a trek across the desert which began the first week in September when a German Messerschmitt knocked his plane out of control and he bailed out west of the El Mreisi Ridge.

## Jap Base at Akyab Bombed by R. A. F.

New Delhi, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—British planes bombed and machine-gunned Japanese air base installations in a concentrated attack yesterday on the West Burma port of Akyab, an R. A. F. communique said today.

## ALLIES PUSH ON IN STANLEY RANGE

Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—Australian troops were reported driving steadily up the southern slopes of New Guinea's Owen Stanley Mountains today in pursuit of retreating Japanese forces after recapturing Nauro yesterday in a swift 10-mile advance from Ioribaiwa Ridge.

An Allied communique announcing the advance said the Japanese were abandoning additional supplies and equipment as they fell back, and an Allied spokesman declared there was no doubt their withdrawal was hurried.

Strong formations of Allied attack bombers, escorted by fighters, were reported harrying the enemy supply lines in the vicinity of Menari, about four miles north of Nauro, where it was believed the Japanese might attempt to make a stand along a ridge offering defensive possibilities.

The latest Allied advance apparently was negotiated with comparatively little opposition, for the communique said there had been no contact with the retreating main body of the enemy forces. It was the first time Allied headquarters had used the phrase, "main body," in referring to the Japanese retreat.

An Allied spokesman said the Japanese had made no attempt to fortify their positions at Nauro as they did at Ioribaiwa Ridge, highwater mark of the enemy advance. The Ridge was recaptured Tuesday.

Nauro is about forty-two miles airline northeast of Port Moresby, but is about sixty miles from that vital Allied base by trail.

#### Allied Flyers Continue Raid

Allied heavy bombers continued to pound Buna, main Japanese coastal base seventy-eight miles northeast of Nauro, and the intermediate depot of Kokoda.

Heavy demolition bombs also were dropped on both ends of Wairopi Bridge, spanning the deep gorge of the Kumasi River on the enemy's vital supply line. The bridge, a repeated target of aerial attack, was left sagging and badly damaged, the communique said.

Other Allied air formations attacked Jap bases in the Northern Solomons, scoring many direct hits on the Buin Airdrome on Bougainville Island and bombing

the airfield and supply dumps on nearby Buka.

## ALLIES CONTINUE NEW GUINEA DRIVE

### Australian Troops Push Ahead Toward Menari— Bombers Destroy Bridge.

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Friday, Oct. 2.—(AP) Without meeting any Japanese opposition, hardened Australian soldiers made progress today through the mountains and jungles of New Guinea toward Menari, 46 miles north of Port Moresby, while Allied heavy bombers destroyed a large section of the important Wairopi bridge on the Japanese supply line, General MacArthur announced today.

The Japanese were being harried from the jungle and from the air by the Allied offensive in the Owen Stanley mountains. The advancing Australians have advanced more than ten miles over tortuous terrain since they dislodged the Japanese from their advance point

only 32 miles from Port Moresby.

#### Ground Forces Advance

"Ground forces continued to progress north of Nauro toward Menari," General MacArthur's communique said today.

The communique gave no indication of the exact distances the Australians have advanced although it was considerably less than the previous day.

Nauro is 42 miles north of Port

Moresby and Menari is four miles north of Nauro.

Allied heavy bombers and fighters, the communique said, "executed a series of coordinated attacks on the Wairopi bridge, which had been partially repaired during the night, making direct hits."

#### Section of Span Destroyed

"A large section of the span was destroyed by high explosives; fires were started by incendiary strafing."

The Japanese have kept up strong efforts to repair the bridge, across the Kumasi river. The Allies have been hitting it from the air almost constantly and it was bombed four times yesterday by Flying Fortress.

There was relatively little action else in the southwestern Pacific area.

General MacArthur said Allied fighters strafed communications and supply installations at Salamaia with cannon and machine-gun fire and Allied fighters attacked barges and supply dumps at Buna, the Japanese base for their move into New Guinea.

## Japs Put Bands On Americans

New York, Oct. 1 (AP)—The Associated Press listening post has recorded a broadcast from Tokyo which reported that 1,500 Americans and 4,000 Britons in Shanghai today began wearing red arm bands bearing the letters A and B, respectively, in compliance with an order issued by the Japanese military authorities. The broadcast quoted a Domei report from Shanghai.

These brassards are to be worn whenever these "enemy aliens" appear outside their residences, Domei was quoted as saying. Nationals of thirty-four States which are at war with or have severed relations with Japan are affected.

"The arm bands added a distinct note of color to crowds on downtown streets" in the great interna-

tional city, the dispatch said.

#### Others Wear Numbers

(Thousands of Occidentals for whom it has been impossible to arrange repatriation still live under Japanese military rule of varying degrees of severity in Shanghai and elsewhere in China.)

"Enemy aliens" other than Britons and Americans must wear bands bearing a cross with a number assigned to their country, the broadcast added. Nationals of some countries occupied by the Axis are exempted, although exiled governments function in London. Domei named Czechoslovaks, Poles and Danes in this connection.

Missionaries also are exempted while carrying on religious duties, the radio reported.

## FLYER WALKS FROM JUNGLE

### Survivor From Haugland Plane Arrives At U. S. Base In New Guinea

### Tells Writer He Wandered Ten Days Before Natives Helped Him

By DEAN SCHEDLER

[Associated Press Correspondent] Somewhere in New Guinea, Friday, Oct. 2 (AP)—Another amazing story of an American who was dropped unprepared from the skies into the wilderness of this island's jungles and survived came to light today when 20-year-old Sergt. Thomas Riley, of Old Landing, Ky., walked into a United States base.

The rain-drenched youth said he parachuted on August 7 from the same plane in which Vern Haugland, Associated Press correspondent, was a passenger. Haugland now is in a hospital at Port Moresby recovering from the effects of forty-seven days in the jungle after he had bailed out of a plane which ran out of fuel while lost in a storm.

#### 10 Days Without Food

Riley said he had spent ten days walking with no food except a few native berries and then had found a native village where he was fed and guided to the nearest Allied post.

When Riley was told his family would be notified of his safety he answered, "Just tell them I'm okay and not too worried about me; tell them Kentucky's got good mountains but these sure are the biggest I ever saw."

I was standing around the operations tent during a downpour when I noticed the drenched youth walk in and sit down, waiting until busy officers on the telephones had a lull.

#### Offered Him Cigarette

He looked lonely so I walked over and offered him a cigarette.

To my complete amazement, Riley said he had just walked in from the bush after weeks of search for this base. In a hushed voice due to lack of food he said he was the turret gunner on the plane in which Haugland flew and which was abandoned after exhausting its fuel in the storm while flying from the Australian mainland at Townsville to New Guinea.

"Riding the tail I noticed it was getting darker and I didn't recognize any of the country we were flying over," Riley related.

"I didn't think anything was unusual but when the pilot called on the interphone, 'Come forward and prepare to bail out,' I wasted no time."

#### His First Jump

As with all the others, it was Riley's first jump, but he said he really enjoyed it.

"Falling through the clouds and semi-darkness I had no fear except what I was going to hit on the ground," he said.

"I landed on top of a tree easily but couldn't see how far from the ground I was so, monkey-like, I hung suspended from the tree limbs the night long."

"I discovered the next morning I was only about six feet from the ground and felt silly spending a fitful, uncomfortable night when the ground was so near."

#### Hunger Forced Rest

Riley said he spent ten days walking without food except for the few berries he found. Although streams with clear water were plentiful, he said hunger forced him often to rest.

His shoes wore out after ten days, he said. He found shoe prints the second day and believed he had come upon some flying companion, but his shouts were unanswered and he plodded on.

Some time later he reached the native village and from there was



eventually delivered to a near-by base and then trudged the last few miles to operations headquarters trying to find out where his organization was and how to send a message home.

## NIGHT LEAD NEW GUINEA

BY C. YATES MODANIEL

OCT 2 1942

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, AUSTRALIA, OCT. 1-(AP)-

HARDENED AUSTRALIAN VETERANS ADVANCED STEALTHILY TONIGHT THROUGH DENSE JUNGLE GROWTHS TOWARD THE JAPANESE POSITIONS AT ~~HEMARI~~ HIGH IN THE OWEN STANLEY MOUNTAINS AND ~~42~~<sup>46</sup> MILES FROM PORT MORESBY.

IN THE VANGUARD OF THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE THAT HAD OVERRUN STRONG ENEMY FORTIFICATIONS AT IORIBAIWA RIDGE AND THE THATCHED VILLAGE OF NAURO, TEN MILES BEYOND, WERE CAMPAIGNERS FROM THE MIDDLE EAST, SYRIA AND CRETE.

OCT 2 1942  
THEY HAD STOLEN A LEAF FROM THE JAPANESE TACTICS BY INFILTRATING, OUTFLANKING AND FANNING OUT TO ROUT THE ENEMY SO SWIFTLY THAT HE LEFT VALUABLE SUPPLIES IN HIS FLIGHT. THE KHAKI UNIFORMS OF THE AUSSIES HAD BEEN DYED GREEN, FORMING FINE CAMOUFLAGE IN THE RAIN SWEPT, JUNGLE CLAD MOUNTAIN-SIDES.

30.2A - 19081

## AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN ATTACK BOMBERS AND BEAUFIGHTERS

MADE REPEATED ATTACKS ON JAPANESE POSITIONS AND SUPPLY LINES, CENTERING THEIR WEIGHT ON HENARI, WHICH LIES FOUR MILES BEYOND THE LATEST ALLIED CONQUEST AT NAURO. NAURO FELL WITHOUT THE MAIN BODY OF JAPANESE TROOPS ENGAGED, BUT THE ENEMY WAS KNOWN TO HAVE DEVELOPED DEFENSE POSITIONS IN DEPTHS IN SOME OF THE MOST RUGGED COUNTRY ON THE EARTH'S SURFACE.

OCT 2 1942

IN THE ~~10~~<sup>12</sup> MILE ADVANCE FROM THE IORIBAIWA RIDGE, GEN. MACARTHUR'S MEN HAD TO CLIMB AND DESCEND 4,000 FEET OF ROUGH MOUNTAINS, OUT BY ONLY THE CRUEST TRAILS. THEIR ADVANCE WAS SO SWIFT, HOWEVER, THAT THE JAPANESE DID NOT HAVE TIME TO BUILD INTERMEDIARY DEFENSES. HEADQUARTERS SOURCES EXPECTED THE ADVANCE TO BE SLOWER AS THE JAPANESE WERE PUSHED CLOSER TO THEIR SUPPLY BASE IN THE BUNA-GONA AREA ON THE NORTH COAST OF NEW GUINEA. OCT 2 1942

THE MUCH BOMBED WAIROPI BRIDGE ACROSS OF DEEP GORGE OF THE KUMASI RIVER WAS AGAIN A BOMBER TARGET. THAT THAT LINK ON THE TORTUOUS SUPPLY LINE WAS LEFT SAGGING AND BADLY DAMAGED, THOUGH



ENEMY ENGINEERS SWIFTLY SET ABOUT REPAIRING THE BRIDGE.

THE AIF AND MILITIA ARE SOME OF THE BEST MEN SENT OUT OF AUSTRALIA. THEY NOT ONLY ARE WELL TRAINED IN WARFARE BUT THEY HAVE HAD RECENT LESSONS IN JUNGLE FIGHTING. OCT 2 1942

THE JAPANESE ADVANCE ON PORT MORESBY WHICH PENETRATED TO WITHIN 32 AIRLINE OF THE BASE WAS HALTED ABOUT SEPT. 15 AT IORIBAIWA RIDGE WHICH THE JAPANESE CONVERTED INTO A JUNGLE FORTRESS, COMPLETE WITH TREE BARRICADES, TRIP WIRES, TRENCHES AND MACHINEGUN PITS.

THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE JAPANESE ADVANCE, AUSTRALIAN PATROLS MAINTAINED CONSTANT CONTACT AND THESE GRADUALLY WERE BUILT UP FOR AN ATTACK IN FORCE.

## Bill in Australia Seeks To Broaden Constitution

By the Associated Press.  
CANBERRA, Australia, Oct. 2, 1942—H. V. Evatt, attorney general and minister of external affairs, introduced in the House of Representatives today a bill designed to broaden the Australian constitution to permit post-war reconstruction in keeping with the four freedoms of the Atlantic Charter.

Mr. Evatt declared the present constitution, adopted in 1900, was too inflexible to permit attainment of the ideals of the United Nations with respect to freedom of expression, freedom of religion, freedom from want and freedom from fear.

The Legislature, he said, must be endowed with power to put into effect the objectives to which Australia is pledged as one of the adherents of the Atlantic Charter.

"Surely," he added, "those ideals for which our fellow countrymen have sought and died are worth em-

bodiment in the fundamental law of our constitution."

His bill provides in part that "Parliament shall have full powers to make laws for peace and order and the good government of the commonwealth for the purpose of carrying into effect the war aims and objectives of Australia as one of the United Nations, including the attainment of economic security, and social justice in the post-war world and for the purpose of post-war reconstruction generally."

## Bombs Hit Japs 'Every Hour'

By Dean Shedler  
Associated Press Correspondent  
Somewhere in New Guinea, Sept. 30 (Delayed)—American pilots, led by Capt. J. R. Smith of Fort Wayne,

Ind., cruised up and down the Japanese supply track through the Owen Stanley Mountains today, blasting and machine-gunning everything that looked useful to the enemy.

The regularity of these expeditions has given rise to a slogan among the men: "Bomb every hour on the hour."

Flying with Smith in the first wave of medium bombers were Lieutenants Francis Pruitt, of Baton Rouge, La., and Finlay MacGillivray, of Santa Fe, N. M.

"Not Too Easy"

Although belittling their slashing exploits, these pilots conceded that flying over the two-miles-high mountains and then dipping down through cloud-filled valleys, over the Japanese supply trail, was "not really so easy."

To reach one target in today's run, Captain Smith said he had to

dive 3,500 feet and level off fifty feet above the treetops to get a bead on what looked like a Japanese supply dump, then bank sharply to make a hairbreadth clearance of a mountain just ahead.

Veterans of weeks of this hide-and-seek aerial Indian warfare, these pilots now are able to follow the mountain trails easily, but they rarely see the enemy, because it is just one step from the trail to the concealment of the jungle.

Jap Camp Blasted

Following up an earlier attack, another flight of hard-hitting bombers piloted by Lieuts. Donald Good, of Eugene, Ore.; William Beck, of Pecos, Texas, and Ernest Neumann, of Hamburg, Iowa, unloaded their bombs in the middle of a Japanese camp near the trail.

After circling the camp and giving it a good bomb blasting, the planes made a second low-level strafing run and, as one of the flyers said, "There wasn't much left of the camp when we got through."

Wiropi Bridge Hit

While the medium bombers were tearing up the Japanese supply trail, Major William Benn, of Washington, Pa., and Capt. Byron Herchel, of Standwood, Wash., took their big Flying Fortresses over the Wiropi bridge to deliver what was probably the hardest and most effective blasting of this vital link in the enemy supply line.

They said the bridge was left sagging.

From Wiropi, the Fortresses followed the track northward to Buna on the New Guinea north coast, bombing and strafing huts which might prove to be supply dumps. At Buna, starting point of the Japanese operation in the Owen Stanley range, the Fortress pilots saw no activity, only one beached boat in the bay and empty crater-pocked runways on the landing field.

## Hirohito Honors Nomura And Kuruu at Luncheon

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO (From Japanese Broadcasts), Oct. 1.—Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, former Japanese Ambassador to the United States, and Saburo Kuruu, special envoy to Washington, were honored today with seven other recently returned Japanese diplomats at a luncheon given by Emperor Hirohito.

# Sees 3 Ways To Pacific Victory

## Lee Discusses Drive From Island Area And Other Courses From China Or From Alaska

OCT 2 1942

Honolulu, Oct. 1 (Wide World)—Perhaps the best way to picture what faces the American forces in the Pacific today is to visualize an attack on Truk, Japan's greatest Southwest Pacific base.

Truk is Japan's Pearl Harbor, the springboard for Japanese action in the Southwest Pacific, a bastion against United States' counter-action on Japan.

The Japanese have closely guarded Truk's development, but this cluster of more than 200 islands has a lagoon forty miles in diameter, facilities to shelter the whole Japanese fleet, or provide a base for a huge invasion force.

Our present nearest land base to Truk is Henderson Field, on Guadalcanal, in the Solomons, a distance of 1,200 miles.

### Out Of Land-Based Range

Even if we drove the Japanese out of New Guinea, New Britain and took Rabaul, which is 720 miles from Truk, the distance still would be too great for land-based fighters. Heavy bombers, however, could participate in the attack. So, much of our air force would have to be carrier-borne.

We would need probably 500 planes, and possibly double that number, constantly in the air over Truk during the decisive stages of the battle and as protection over our sea forces. That means aircraft carriers plus escorting surface ships of all classes, along with countless transports and supply ships.

### Difficulty Of Approach

For at least one day and perhaps longer during our move on Truk our armada would be under attack by Japanese long-range land-based bombers. But if the American forces had sufficient fighters to protect them, that would not be a great obstacle.

If the Japanese still had enough carriers, however, they could intercept our forces far from their goal and possibly destroy or damage enough of our own carriers to make us turn back. Once the enemy

carriers had gone, our offensive forces would be able to move within six or seven hundred miles of enemy bases without fear of attack and also would not have to be concerned about their flanks or rear while concentrating on land operations.

In addition, once the Japanese carriers were sunk, any likelihood of a further Japanese attack against Alaska, Hawaii, Australia or the mainlands of the United States would practically disappear. It is impossible to conduct an over-water offensive without air protection.

And that is why air power will be the decisive factor in this Pacific war since long water gaps separate the land bases.

In the present phase of airplane developments, as it applies to the Pacific, airplanes mean aircraft carriers. That is true simply because at present planes can't fly the long distances covered in our offensive jumps.

Handicap OCT 2 1942

This is not intended to be a discussion of the relative merits of carrier-based or land-based planes. It is incontrovertible that land-based planes should always be superior in speed, range, maneuverability, load carrying and fire power. That is because operations from a carrier require an especially sturdy construction which means heavier planes at a consequent sacrifice in performance.

It is a fact that American carrier fighters are superior in many respects to our army fighters. This, however, is a passing phase and eventually our army will supply its pilots with a satisfactory all-round fighter. At least the pilots hope so.

### Air Attack On Japan

Many air-minded Americans urge a direct aerial attack on Japan as an alternative to the long, slow and undoubtedly costly campaign to recapture the South Pacific bases one after the other.

These sources argue that if we started today, Japan could be smashed in six months. They advocate sending hundreds of fighters and heavy bombers to China, the fighters to cover Chinese army drives against air bases within striking distance of Japan and to defend those bases; the bombers to attack Japan's industrial centers, nearly all of which are located along a single railway line from



30.24-19083

30.24-19083

Tokyo to Shimonoseki and Moji to Nagasaki.

To Cripple Production

Proponents of this argument believe that concentrated attacks on factories, piers, shipping and railroads would so cripple Japanese production as to make end of the war inevitable within a short time.

On the basis of my own knowledge of the Japanese people and of Japan's industrial setup, I agree that this would be the quickest and easiest way to end the war.

The big part of this program would be getting the supplies to China. Airplanes would have to be flown from India, so would bombs and ammunition, spare parts and everything needed to maintain an air force. However, with United States air production increasing, this problem should not be insurmountable.

The Radical and Socialist parties, joining forces, pushed the measure through by a vote of 67 to 64.

In the event the resolution should be put before the Senate, the Conservative majority, which is supporting President Castillo, is not considered likely to approve it.

Argentina's First Blackout

Buenos Aires, Oct. 1 (AP)—The first blackout in Argentina's history occurred tonight in several northern sections of Buenos Aires during an anti-air raid test. The practice zone included the city waterworks and the United States Embassy.

U. S. WAR TRAINING PRAISED BY KNOX

Castillo Cold To Deputies' Vote For Break With Axis

OCT 2 1942  
Argentine President To "Take Note" Of Resolution But Hints He'll Stand Pat

[By the Associated Press]

Buenos Aires, Oct. 1—President Castillo informed the Chamber of Deputies tonight he would "take note" of its recommendation that Argentina break relations with the Axis, but he indicated he would do nothing about it at this time.

The President, in a note to Jose Luis Cantilo, president of the Chamber, reminded the deputies that the conduct of foreign affairs rested with the executive branch of the Government.

"The executive power acknowledges receipt of the communication (the resolution) and limits itself to take note thereof by reason of the authority that is its own in conduct of foreign affairs of the country."

Ruiz Guinazu, Foreign Minister signed the note with the President.

The Chamber of Deputies last Tuesday night approved the resolution recommending a break in diplomatic relations with the Axis. Argentina and Chile are the only Latin-American countries maintaining such relations.

Nation Far Advanced, Says Navy Chief at Rio

OCT 2 1942

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 1—(AP) Secretary Knox declared tonight that the United States is "farther along in training and equipment and all gear useful to war than any comparable period in our history."

The U. S. Navy secretary spoke at a dinner given in his honor by Admiral Henrique Aristides Guilhem, Brazilian navy minister.

Knox said that the war despite its evils "opened an immense advantage in the way of mutual endeavor and mutual progress."

Through war-time collaboration, he said, "our peoples will come to know each other better and our respect and affection grow even deeper."

The dinner ended the second day of his official visit.

22 KILLED IN CRASH OF AIR TRANSPORT

OCT 2 1942

Army Plane Plunges Into Mountain After Puerto Rico Take-Off

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Oct. 1.—(AP) Twenty-two persons—all on board—were killed today in the crash of a U. S. Army transport plane in the mountains northwest of the town of Coamo, in southern Puerto Rico, this morning, the Army announced tonight.

The names of the dead were not announced immediately pending notification of relatives in the United States. Several civilians were known to have been aboard.

The plane crashed shortly after its takeoff. It took hours for a searching party working afoot in the difficult mountain country to locate the wreckage.

An investigation into the crash is underway, and no announcement as to a probable cause was made.

Youths 19 and Aliens Face Call in Canada

By the Associated Press.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 1.—Youths 19 years of age and aliens who are within all callable age groups are made liable for compulsory military service in a proclamation announced yesterday by War Services Minister J. T. Thompson.

These extensions of the scope of the calls issued under the National Resources Mobilization Act of 1940 will tap a group of about 107,000 men in the 19-year-old class and about 30,000 aliens in the various age groups subject to call.

NATIONAL CAPITAL LACKS WAR SPIRIT, PRESIDENT LEARNS

OCT 2 1942

Rest of Nation Far Ahead of

Washington in All-Out Effort, Says F.D.R.

TRAVELS 8,754 MILES

Inspects War Plants in Operation, Navy Yards, Army Stations.

SECRECY SHIELDS TRIP

Journey Revealed to Public After Return to White

OCT 2 1942

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—(AP) President Roosevelt, completing today a secret inspection tour of war activities from border to border and coast to coast, expressed the firm conviction that production was going along extremely well and that the national capital was lagging far behind the rest of the country in war spirit.

At a special press conference, he said he had found war plants operating at 94 to 95 per cent of efficiency, with both labor and management, travelling with all possible speed toward the goal of maximum output.

Washington Spirit Lags

In declaring that war spirit was not as high in Washington as elsewhere, he cited three reasons:

- 1. Many members of Congress,

Sidelights on FDR's Trip Will Be Found on Page 29

seeking to justify their service to the war effort, are delving into questions which should be left to military experts. This was no new thing, he said. It has been going on since the American Revolution.

2 A minority of the press and radio, which appears not to be really familiar with the country, was thinking in local terms and disseminating sententious news. While most stories are all right, he said, some do harm because they aren't based on facts, and the greatest offenders are some commentators and columnists. (Asked to give specific examples, the President declined).

3 Certain administration officials, who might well button up their lips. Some of these men, who do

not have access to full information or possibly are publicity seekers make picturesque speeches, he said. Sometimes they act under the impression that insufficient emphasis

is being given to their particular fields.

Trip Kept Secret

Discussing his trip, which had been kept secret until the White House lifted the censorship veil today, Mr. Roosevelt remarked that there had been no suppression of news. The three representatives of major news services—AP, UP and INS—who accompanied him were given complete freedom, he said.

He read all the stories they had written, he said, but deleted nothing. Asked whether he had added anything, he said he thought he had added several touches.

The President had traveled 8,754 miles in two weeks, through half the states and a sliver of Mexico. Dodging big cities wherever possible, he dropped in on eleven private war plants, and on eight Army, seven Navy and Two Marine stations.

He saw soldiers, sailors and Marines being toughened for battle, "wounded ships and wounded men" from battles already fought, and death-dealing war machines for land, air and sea forces rolling off assembly lines in growing volume. He observed how management and labor were trying to win the battle of production.

Plans Other Trips

And he was so pleased with the trip around the edge of the nation that he expressed a hope he would be able to make one or two similar trips next spring through the center of the country and into the southeast. Among the things that impressed the chief executive most deeply was the increased and increasing employment of women in all kinds of plants, including Navy yards. He was certain that a howl would have been heard around the world had he tried to give women jobs in the yards a year ago.

To get those ideas, Mr. Roosevelt left Washington Sept. 17, touching Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, New Brighton, Minn., Athol, Idaho, and then Tacoma and Seattle, Washington, five days later. He moved down the coast by way of Vancouver, Portland, Oakland, Lang Beach and San Diego. Turning eastward on Sept. 27, he stopped at San Antonio, Fort Worth, New Orleans, Hattiesburg, Miss., and Columbia S. C.

Never had any American chief executive undertaken such a wartime journey—a journey which took him, in the far west, into an actual theater of war operations. Always

along the war-conscious, dimmed out coast there was that thousand-to-one chance that a Jap might drop a bomb or fire a shell. But with the ever-alert Secret Service in charge of the trip, not a single alarming incident developed anywhere.

President Always Protected  
Extreme precautions were taken. Nowhere along the entire coast, for instance, was the President more than 300 yards from an armed soldier.

Not a word could be published about the trip until it was over, and the chief executive thanked press and radio for their cooperation in maintaining secrecy.

Mr. Roosevelt chortled at those who had predicted he would make a political sortie out of his swing around the country. He was confident, he said, that they would be not only disappointed but shocked to find out that he had not seen any Democratic state chairmen or national committeemen, or any candidate for office except some governors who happened to be up for reelection.

He saw seven Democratic and four Republican governors along the route, and invariably he spent less time talking with them than with plant officials and military personnel.

Meets John Garner

One, in the Texas cattle country, the President stopped for six minutes at Uvalde, not for any official inspection, but to chat with John Garner. It was the first time he had seen the former vice president since their split over the third term issue.

They met with hearty handclaps, laughter, and shouted greetings, then settled down to a few moments of serious conversation. Garner told his one-time "boss" that the real farmers in Texas were backing the administration's stand against inclusion in anti-inflation legislation of any provision increasing parity prices.

From other conversations and

personal observations during his travels, Mr. Roosevelt said he got an idea that the morale of war workers was amazingly high, that the people were jittery about the rise in living costs in recent months, but that they were willing, 94 or 95 per cent of them, to make any sacrifices or put up with meat and mileage rationing or any other necessary, emergency measures.

Mr. Roosevelt disclosed his impressions of the trip, shortly before it ended, in an informal chat aboard his special train with the three reporters who had accom-

panied him. He talked the tour over with the Washington press corps at a White House press conference soon after his return to the capital.

In brief, here is where he went and what he saw:

Roosevelt Itinerary  
Detroit, Sept. 18, Chrysler tank arsenal and Ford Willow Run bomber plant.

Chicago, Sept. 19, Great Lakes naval training station.

Milwaukee, Sept. 19, Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., which makes various war supplies.

New Brighton, Minn., Sept. 19, plant of Federal Cartridge company.

Athol, Ida., Sept. 21, Farragut naval training station.

Tacoma-Seattle area, Sept. 22, Fort Lewis, Bremerton Navy yard, Boeing bomber plant.

Vancouver, Wash., Sept. 23, Alcoa aluminum reduction plant.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 23, Yard of Oregon Shipbuilding corporation, where a 10,500 ton Liberty freighter was launched ten days after the keel was laid.

San Francisco bay area, Sept. 24, Mare Island Navy yard, Navy supply depot, and embarkation center.

Long Beach, Calif., Sept. 25, bomber plant of the Douglas Aircraft company.

Camp Joseph H. Pendleton, Marine training station near San Diego, Sept. 25.

San Diego, Sept. 25, naval hospital, naval training station, Marine base, bomber plant of Consolidated Aircraft corporation.

San Antonio, Sept. 27, Kelly, Duncan and Randolph fields, San Antonio aviation cadet center, Fort Sam Houston.

Fort Worth, Sept. 28, another Consolidated bomber plant.

New Orleans, Sept. 29, Higgins Industries, Inc., boat yard.

Hattiesburg, Miss., Sept. 29, Camp Shelby.

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 30, Fort Jackson.

OCT 2 1942

There were no formal speeches along the route. Twice Mr. Roosevelt talked briefly and informally. At the Bremerton Navy yard on Puget sound he told thousands of workers that his trip across the country had made him "more and more convinced, that the people of the whole nation are in this war to win it, and win it just as fast as we can."

He saw at Bremerton warships under construction and under repair, including vessels battered at Pearl Harbor and now nearly ready



to go back to sea. He saw men who also wore the stars of war. Then he spoke:

"I am proud of what I have seen—the officers and the men, the workmen—here in this old Navy yard x x x. I am very happy in knowing all that you are doing, x x x I have seen wounded ships and wounded men, and we are bringing them back and making them new."

The next day, at Portland, Ore., the chief executive saw how Henry J. Kaiser was breaking all ship-building records. The President's daughter, Mrs. Joan Boettiger of Seattle, cracked a bottle of champagne on the bow of the Joseph N. Teal and the Liberty freighter slid into the Willamette river just ten days after her keel was laid.

From a horseshoe-shaped platform high above the yard, the President watched the ceremony. Then the workers demanded a speech and got one.

"I have been very much inspired by what I have seen," Mr. Roosevelt told them, "and I wish that every man, woman and child in the United States could have been here today to see that launching and realize what it means in the winning of this war."

"You are doing a wonderful piece of work for your country and for our civilization, and with the help of God we are going to see this thing through together."

**Surprised By Sudden Arrival**

Employees and men in uniform at most of the places the President stopped had no idea he was coming. Jaws sagged down in amazement when he suddenly turned up beside a machine or workbench. Women shrieked and jumped up and down in excitement.

Railroad crews boarded the chief executive's special train, operated it for a few hundred miles, and got off again without ever knowing who their passenger was. One Pullman porter didn't know for 36 hours.

Even some governors were not told whom they were being invited to meet. Mr. Roosevelt made official stops in 12 states—Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina. He saw the governors of all of them, except Dwight H. Green of Illinois.

The President brought back to Washington not only a vivid picture of men being molded into fighting trim and war plants operating around the clock to supply them with weapons. He got an equally sharp impression of extensive precautions against attacks of any sort—camouflage, barrage balloons, smudge pots to make smoke screens, gas alarms, row on row of

air raid shelters, dimmed lights, blacked out buildings.

Nor was the production picture entirely encouraging. Mr. Roosevelt found some kinks had developed, as at the Ford Motor company's Willow Run bomber factory at Detroit and the Consolidated bomber plants at Long Beach and Fort Worth. But he thought the kinks

were being straightened out gradually.

Most of the war concerns the President inspected were operating 24 hours a day. Discussing worker morale with reporters who went along on the trip, he commented on the fact that neither he nor they had heard about a single strike as they traveled around the rim of America.

Now in Washington, he said, if 200 men walk out of a plant because a foreman used profanity or because of a small jurisdictional row, a lot of people, including the press, blow it up and make the country think it is the rule rather than the exception.

Those people, he remarked in measured tones, are doing the most harm of any he knows.

Those strikes affect a tenth of one per cent of production, he added, yet they are headline news.

He took a similar tack a moment later, after he was asked whether he was "convinced that the little people of the country are ready for more sacrifices than anybody in Washington dreamed."

Absolutely, he replied, adding that mileage rationing provided a very good example. Screams and yells were heard from Texans three months ago when there was talk of extending gasoline rationing, he explained, but he thought Texas was going along now with mileage rationing as much as Massachusetts.

It will be the same, he said, if we have to come to the rationing of meat. The population as a whole is all right, he said, and 94 or 95 per cent of the people will go along on any necessary war measures.

But Congress and the press, he continued, will play up the other five or six per cent as representative of the country. If two plants are side by side and one is getting along 100 per cent all right, he said, it isn't a story. But, he went on with a smile, that is only natural and it used to happen even when he ran a newspaper—the Harvard Crimson—in his undergraduate days at the university.

**Sees Tank Arsenal**

One of the industrial plants which the President thought was doing a good job was the Chrysler tank arsenal at Detroit, which is turning out welded medium tanks, the General Shermans, just as the

Chrysler corporation used to manufacture cars. A few weeks ago, the arsenal was making riveted medium tanks, the General Grants.

It switched from one type to the other, moved several hundred heavy machines and enlarged its capacity, all at the same time, without losing a minute's production. Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production board, who had accompanied Mr. Roosevelt to Detroit, said this was "the most amazing production job I've ever seen."

At the Willow Run bomber plant operated by Ford the President rode along beside twin assembly lines a quarter of a mile long, stopping for a minute to shake hands with two midgelets who work in confined spots in the big bombers.

In the midwest, too, at the Allis-Chalmers plant in Milwaukee, Mr. Roosevelt had his only look at the private production of heavy propulsion machinery for warships.

And a little farther on, at New Brighton, Minn., he made the only night time inspection of the trip. He dropped in at the factory of the Federal Cartridge company for an hour's stay around midnight, and watched the making of 30 and 50 caliber bullets for small arms.

Reaching an area of military operations in Washington state, the chief executive saw an impressive sample of the army's might at Fort Lewis, near Tacoma, from ski troops to mechanized cavalry, assault boats and tanks.

**Sees Secret Giant Bomber**

The famous Flying Fortresses were coming off the production lines at Boeing in nearby Seattle, and, outside the plant was a gigantic new bomber that made the Fortress look like a pygmy. Its details were secret.

On the southern edge of Washington, the President paid a visit to a plant turning out pig aluminum at a rate of 150,000,000 pounds a year. He saw electrolytic furnaces in operation, and he saw liquid aluminum being poured into molds.

After crossing the Columbia river to Portland, the chief executive made his stop at the Kaiser shipyard and then southward along the coast toward the Mare Island Navy yard.

Sitting on a flatcar for his inspection was a two-man Japanese submarine captured at Pearl Harbor. Not far away was an American undersea fighter with nine Japanese naval flags painted on her conning tower as evidence she had sunk nine enemy craft.

Between a visit to the Douglas bomber plant, farther down the coast at Long Beach, and a dedication of the Camp Pendleton Marine Training station, Mr. Roosevelt paused for the only bit of pure

sightseeing on the trip. That was at San Juan Capistrano, where he viewed a renowned Spanish mission dating back to 1776.

It required less than an hour and a half at San Diego for the President to make the rounds of the naval hospital, where he shook hands with casualties from all the major battles in the Pacific, the naval training station, the Marine base, where he saw amphibious landing boats in operation, and the Consolidated bomber plant.

Finally starting eastward, he made no stops before the one at Uvalde. Then he took in the Army establishments around San Antonio, the Consolidated bomber plant at Fort Worth and moved on to New Orleans and a boat building yard run by Higgins Industries, Inc.

President Andrew J. Higgins showed the chief executive how he was speeding up the manufacture of naval torpedo boats, submarine chasers and landing boats. And a hastily assembled band of workmen played "Hail to the Chief" in semi-swingtime.

## SOLOMON SHIP LOSSES TOTAL 7

### Two Transports Are Latest Sunk Off Guadalcanal.

OCT 2 1942  
Washington, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—

The total of United States war vessels lost in the Solomon Islands operations stood at seven today with announcement by the Navy Department of destruction of two naval transports with small loss of life.

The Navy said the 8,378-ton U. S. S. George F. Elliott, formerly the liner City of Los Angeles, was destroyed August 8, the second day of the American invasion of the Solomons, when a Japanese torpedo plane crashed into the transport and set it afire.

The 1,060-ton U. S. S. Gregory, a converted destroyer, was sunk more recently by Japanese gunfire while operating off Guadalcanal Island, the Navy announced. No date was given.

The Elliott's skipper, Capt. Watson Osgood Bailey of Lynn, Mass., was reported safe, and, as the transport's load of Marines had been landed, casualties were

few, the Navy said.

Most of those aboard the Gregory also were saved, the Navy added, but the skipper, Lieut. Commander Harry Frederick Bauer of Chattanooga, Tenn., was reported missing in action. The vessel's normal complement was eight officers and 133 enlisted men.

The Gregory was launched at Quincy, Mass., in 1918 and was engaged in escort and patrol duty in the first world war. Lieut. Commander Bauer, 38 years old, is a native of Walker county, Ga., and was graduated in 1927 from the naval academy. He was given command of the Gregory December 13, 1941, after its conversion into a transport.

The Elliott was built at Alameda, Cal., in 1918, for passenger service and was acquired by the Navy in 1940. Capt. Bailey, 44, is a native of Dorchester, Mass. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1917 and saw duty in the Allied transport service during the first world war.

In addition to the two ship losses announced yesterday, the Navy has reported the loss of one unidentified cruiser, two destroyers and two transports in the Solomons campaign. The destroyers previously announced were the Blue and the Jarvis and the transports were the Calhoun and the Little.

Names of ships merely reported damaged in the Solomons have not been announced.

## RAPS WILLKIE

### ON 2D FRONT

OCT 2 1942

Texas Senator Thinks It "Unfortunate" GOP Leader was Free With Comment

### Connally Also Defends State Department Appeasement Of Laval Regime

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 1—Senator Connally (Dem., Texas), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declared today it was "unfortunate" that Wendell Willkie created second-front "headlines" in Russia.

Connally made his remark while

sharply rebuking Senator Mead (Dem., N. Y.) for advocating immediate United States occupation of French possessions within the American "sphere of civilization."

Mead declared the "depraved" Pierre Laval regime in Vichy was guilty of mass deportations of Jews and enslavement of French workers in German munitions factories. He also cited the seizure of American citizens in France and said the United States should adopt a "stern policy."

### Dangerous, He Says

Branding such utterances as "dangerous," Connally said the President and the State Department were dealing with delicate problems with "eminent wisdom."

Agreeing with Senator Clark (Dem., Mo.) that silence also should be applied to public discussions of military matters outside of Congress, the Texan declared:

"I think it is most unfortunate that Mr. Willkie has been so free with his comments and his newspaper headlines while he was in Russia."

### Sees Implication

With obvious references to Willkie's remarks that some military leaders might need "prodding" to second-front action, Connally asserted this might imply "there is some friction between the Russian and United States governments."

The President and the State Department, he agreed with Senator Clark, should be "allowed to deal with these delicate matters unhampered."

As for France, Connally said the French Government "still has a great and powerful fleet that has not been used against us."

"It could be," he warned, and added, "it still has a considerable army in North Africa that has not been used against us—but it could be, although pray God it never will be."

### Defends Remarks

Mead, defending his remarks, asked:

"Are we to be muzzled when it comes to military and State Department matters?"

He said scores of Americans had been "concentrated in the zoo in Paris" after their arrests.

"Unhappy France under Pierre Laval's depraved leadership has followed the Nazi pattern more thoroughly than the Quislings of the other Nazi-dominated states," he continued.

## Action Against Vichy Urged

OCT 2 1942  
[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 1—A call by Senator Mead (Dem., N. Y.) for immediate occupation of "all French possessions within the American sphere of civilization" brought a sharp warning today from Chairman Connally (Dem., Texas) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, against "dangerous references" in Congress to "delicate" matters of war policy.

At the same time, Connally said he thought it was "most unfortunate" that Wendell Willkie had been "so free with his comments while he was in Russia."

### Calls For Stern Measures

Connally obviously referred to Willkie's recent suggestion that military leaders might need "prodding" to establish a "second front" on the European continent.

Mead asserted that this Government's relations with the "depraved" Laval regime had about "reached the breaking point," and that stern measures should follow the "seizure of American citizens in France."

"That arch-depraver and his collaborators, slaves to Hitler, have shocked the sensibilities of the world by the mass deportation of Jews and the exchange of labor for Germany's release of French war prisoners," Mead declared.

### Says Britain Set Precedent

"Few Americans realize," he said, that the workers Laval sends into Germany "are being fed into German factories for the manufacture of munitions to be used against our armed forces."

The New York Senator declared that Great Britain's recent action in Madagascar "sets a precedent for us to follow" in occupying French possessions in the Caribbean Sea and even Dakar, strategic African naval base.



## WARING URGES RUTHLESS WAR

New Legion Head Calls For  
Devastation Leading To  
"Dictated Peace"

OCT 2 1942  
Says Only By Punishment Can  
"Such People" As Axis Be  
Taught To Fear

[By the Associated Press]  
Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 1—The American Legion's new national commander called tonight for "strong men" to lead a ruthless prosecution of the war and ruthless devastation of "the lands and cities of our enemies," and then enforce a dictated peace.

This nation must be knit into "a great fighting giant, with the will to kill, destroy, and to win," Commander Roane Waring declared in his address prepared for a homecoming celebration marking his return from the Legion's national convention at Kansas City.

### Assails Delays

"America, even now, has not yet settled down to total war," he said. "Too much time is consumed by labor over questions of jurisdictional strikes, too much bickering occurs between bureaus in Washington, too many instances of jealousies are in evidence in our armed forces—and, again, too much unnecessary hesitancy and delay prevail in Congressional action.

"The time has come for us to demand of those to whom we have given unprecedented authority over our lives and fortunes that all unnecessary wastage of military essentials be stopped. . . .

### Calls For "Strong Men"

"Let the stumble-bums, the dogooders and the bleeding-hearts step out of the picture and let strong men take their places."

The victory that will follow if "the job on the home front is done right," Waring said, must be one marking "the complete annihilation of the governments of Hitler, Hirohito and Mussolini."

The peace must be dictated "only after our victorious armies have marched across and devastated the land and cities of our enemies," he said.

### Would "Teach" Peoples

"They must be taught, the German people and the Japanese people and the Italian people, what war really means, and what retribution they will surely face again if in the years to come they again follow false, warlike leaders," he said.

"Yes, it must be a dictated peace, a just peace of realities, because only by punishment can such people be taught to fear."

## Lieutenant Lipsky Gets DSC

### For Heroism Over France

OCT 2 1942  
Brings Bomber, Hit 2,012 Times, Home With Two  
Engines And Riddled Tanks

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 1—The award of the Distinguished Flying Cross to Second Lieutenant Clarence W. Lipsky, of Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y., for his skillful and courageous piloting of a bomber through a storm of enemy fire over France was announced today by the War Department.

The exploit and the decoration were reported to the department by Lieut. Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, commanding American forces in Europe, who said Lipsky and his crew were members of a squadron of heavy bombers which attacked the shipyards at Le Trait August 24.

### Ripped By Bullets

As the bombers swept inland from the French coast at a height of four and a half miles for a daylight raid, they were attacked by German Focke-Wulf 180 interceptors. Machine-gun bullets ripped through Lipsky's plane, which was struck also by twelve explosive cannon shells. Two of the four engines were knocked out, the waist gunner and the radio operators were wounded.

"The gas tanks were full of holes," said the report. "The aileron on the starboard side was smashed, the rudder and fin damaged severe-

ly, and a propeller of a remaining engine battered."

### Continued Mission

"Riding out the blows, the Flying Fortress piloted by Lieutenant Lipsky kept its place in the high altitude formation. The shipyards were bombed with precision."

On the return flight, German interceptors again attacked the plane, but despite the fact that three of Lipsky's crew were out of the action with wounds, the plane's guns drove off the attackers.

The first English base at which Lipsky sought to land was too small for his big plane, so he found an-

other thirty miles away and landed successfully.

A check of the plane disclosed that, in addition to the twelve cannon hits, 2,000 machine-gun bullets had struck the ship, but failed to stop it.

### Twelve Navy Flyers Honored For Heroism

San Diego, Cal., Oct. 1 (P)—Eight navy flyers were cited and decorated at the naval air station today for valor in the Coral Sea and other Pacific combat areas.

Honored were Lieut. Com. Robert E. Dixon, Richland, Ga., Lieut. Robert J. Morgan, Fresno, Cal., Lieut. John H. Lackey, Akron, Ohio, Lieut. James A. Riner, Chicago, Lieut. James H. Newell, Atlanta, and Robert J. Hodgins, aviation radioman, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Distinguished Flying Crosses were awarded Morgan, Lackey, Riner and Hodgins. Commander Dixon whose bravery earlier won him the Navy Cross, was awarded the gold star in token of his second Navy Cross for "heroic and distinguished service in the Coral Sea." Newell was given a Navy Cross for his attack on an enemy aircraft carrier.

### Four Pilots Honored

Seattle, Oct. 1 (P)—Four young navy dive bomber pilots who took part in an attack which destroyed a Japanese aircraft carrier in the southwest Pacific were cited for "heroic and distinguished service" in ceremonies today.

The navy gold star was awarded Lieut. Walter F. Henry, Butler, Mo. He already had received a Navy Cross for heroism.

The navy crosses were given Lieut. (J. G.) Robert P. Williams, Snoqualmie, Wash., Ensign Alva A. Simmons, 24, Portales, N. M., and Lieut. (J. G.) Russell P. Leclider, 24, Toledo, Ohio.

## HULL SEES DESPAIR IN HITLER'S SPEECH

Washington, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Hull said today that Hitler evidently intended by his speech of yesterday to prepare the German people for still greater hardships.

"While this speech contains some of Hitler's characteristic boastfulness, it is quite a come-down from the loud boasts and bombast that fill all of his previous addresses. Evidently he is desperately preparing his people for still greater hardships," he commented.

## NELSON CALLS MONTH'S ARMS OUTPUT SPOTTY

OCT 2 1942  
WPB Chairman Indicates  
September Record Was  
Not Too Encouraging.

### NOTHING YET TO BRAG ABOUT

Production Requirements Plan,  
Based on Priority System, in  
Full Swing, He Says.

Washington, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, reported today that the munitions output in September still was "spotty," indicating that the month's output of planes, tanks, ships and ordnance would not be closer to the goal than the August production record, which he has described as not a record "we can brag about."

"It was spotty again last month," he said in response to a press conference question as to whether September had brought improvement in the manufacture of war implements.

Beginning with the first quarter of 1943, he added, materials for war production will be divided among war plants on an "allocation and schedule" basis, instead of the present production requirements plan system, which in essence is a refinement of the priority system.

He said that the production requirements plan, or "PRP," would be retained for only 25 to 35 per cent of the total armament industry. It has a "definite place" in those branches of production where material is handled on the basis of inventory—such as ball bearings, rivets, nails and the lesser ingredients of the war machine whose production cannot be scheduled on an item by item basis, he explained.

### Plan in Full Swing.

"But the bigger items—tanks and guns and planes—can be handled on the basis of materials schedules to meet the production schedules," Mr. Nelson said.

The exact mechanism of the transition to allocations has not been settled, Mr. Nelson said, and the mechanisms will not be identical for each of the major items.

The production requirements plan got into swing today, the quarter.

The WPB reported yesterday that allotments of materials for the civilian economy had been stripped down to absolute essentials in dividing up the nation's total supply among military and civilian claimants for the next three months.

Mr. Nelson told his press conference, however, that it probably would be four or five months before consumers would feel the effect of the reductions.

### PRP System Explained.

This is because of the considerable stocks of materials in the hands of manufacturers and the goods which already are in process of manufacture, he explained.

The cuts were made under the PRP, a system under which producers submit applications for materials for their estimated production in the next three months.

Armed with these and with the estimates of total supplies available, WPB pares down the demands to balance the supplies, and allocates the materials by granting priority ratings.

WPB officials have acknowledged that this system still does not forestall scrambling by manufacturers to obtain critical materials and provides a rather loose type of control over the materials flow.

Under an allocation system each manufacturer would be guaranteed sufficient materials to meet his assigned production schedule, and the military program could be kept in balance by holding back materials from firms which were running ahead of schedule and stepping up the flow to companies which were behind.

## DAVIS ASSERTS PUBLIC NEEDS AN EVEN BREAK

OCT 2 1942  
He Insists National Morale  
Would Then Take  
Care of Itself.

OCT 2 1942  
TALKS BEFORE SENATE GROUP

OWI Head Says People Should Be  
Told Where We Are Going and  
How We Are Doing in War.

Washington, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, today told Senators investigating the plight of war-distressed small

business men that national morale would take care of itself if everybody got an even break.

Further, he told the Senate Small Business Committee, the people should be told, within the limitations of military security, "where we are going, how we are doing in this war and the general objectives of the struggle."

The American public, he noted, was vitally interested in seeing that sacrifices are distributed equitably and in knowing why sacrifices are necessary.

### Critical of Methods.

"Small business men seem ready to make their share of sacrifices but are critical of the Government methods involved in the imposition upon them of those sacrifices," Mr. Davis testified. "It is the mode of application of Government policies requiring sacrifice rather than the implied sacrifice itself which causes complaint among many small business men."

In testimony prepared for the committee which is seeking to prevent failure of thousands of small firms unable to convert to war production, Mr. Davis pictured the small manufacturer, retailer and other businessmen as bewildered by the complexity and apparent contradictions of price-fixing, rationing and other wartime regulations.

This attitude, he observed, parallels the general public's disposition toward certain aspects of the Government's information policy.

### Boom in Some Areas.

The OWI chief's report, which he said was based on information from business experts in Federal agencies and from hundreds of interviews, showed that by and large most small business men in war production areas were sharing a boom, while in areas where the war exodus was marked there was a serious loss of retail patronage and of employees which most retailers were too weak to stand for a protracted period.

"A further decrease," he said, "may reasonably be expected in the forthcoming year as more small retailers are affected by shortages."

Mr. Davis asserted that most small businessmen appeared to be exerting considerable effort to conform with Government regulations as far as they were able to comprehend them, and added:



"There emerges from the confusion, however, the prevailing opinion that price-fixing is a good thing, not only for the customer, but for them. Had it not been for price-fixing regulations, they frequently state, there would have been a runaway market which would have ruined many small retail businesses."

#### All Eager to Co-operate.

Small wholesalers, brokers and service establishment operators, he said, generally had the same eagerness to co-operate, the same misunderstanding of the rules and the same unwillingness to believe so many rules necessary as the small manufacturers and retailers.

Many, he asserted, were unequal to the bookkeeping required by the regulations because of lack of ability and experience.

"They seem ready to make their share of sacrifices," he said, "but are critical of the Government methods involved in the imposition upon them of those sacrifices."

## Japs Shot Down By 'Scores' 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Hollywood, Oct. 1 — Japanese planes which sought vainly to stem the United States attack on the Solomon Islands last month were shot down by scores, says a naval officer who participated in the engagement.

"On the first attack, made with forty bombers, not a Jap plane scored a hit and twenty-five were shot down by our navy fighters," said Lieut. Arthur Downing, of Michigan, first naval pilot to return to the mainland from the Solomons battle.

He was interviewed last night on a broadcast program, "It Happened in the Service."

#### Torpedo Planes Also Fail

"On August 8 a flight of twenty-five Jap twin-engined torpedo planes came in to attack the transports. Between our anti-aircraft fire and our fighters we knocked down every one."

He added that on August 25 only two Japanese dive bombers out of an attacking force of fifty or sixty

managed to escape.

"Their torpedo planes were all shot down before they even reached our carrier," he said.

#### Jap Planes Inferior

Lieutenant Downing, a scout bomber pilot, attributed the navy's success to the quality of United States planes and pilots.

"You can shoot our planes full of holes and they still come back. But the Japs—well, sometimes one short machine-gun burst will put them in flames."

The navy command engineered its surprise thrust at the Solomons so skillfully, he said, that no Japanese reconnaissance plane came closer than twelve miles to the United States task force.

## FIRST YEAR'S WAR COST 140 BILLIONS

OCT 2 1942

Washington, Oct. 1 (A. P.).—An unofficial recapitulation of war appropriations since Pearl Harbor showed today that the total will reach approximately \$140,000,000,000 before the end of the first year.

A new deficiency bill, amounting to nearly \$7,000,000,000 and

carrying more than \$5,500,000,000 for the Navy alone, will emerge from the House Appropriations Committee within a few days to be added to about \$133,000,000,000 previously approved.

The staggering allotments—with others even larger in 1943 deemed a dead certainty in congressional circles—already represent an amount four times the size of this nation's bill for the last war.

Of the approximately \$133,000,000,000 already voted, about \$96,000,000,000 was earmarked for the

War Department to finance feed and equip an army which Major Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, has said will reach a strength of more than 4,000,000 men by the end of this year.

Nearly \$26,000,000,000 has been allocated to the Navy Department to pay for the greatest fleet in all history, and to give that fleet unmatched aerial power by concentrating the building program on plane carriers.

To aid the Allies, Congress set apart \$5,424,000,000 for the lend-

lease program and nearly \$4,000,000,000 more to pay the costs of building and operating merchant ships.

## Kunming Drive Hinted As New Jap Aim OCT 2 1942

Daniel De Luce returned to the United States this week from three years on the world's war fronts, from Poland to Malaya. He covered 100,000 miles, saw fighting on three continents. Here he reports the possibilities of a new Japanese attempt to throttle China.

By Daniel De Luce

New York, Oct. 1 (Wide World). Japanese army brains directing the slow-motion war in China are reported toying with the plan of a big-scale drive into Yunnan province to seize Kunming, mile-high capital city through which passes a trickle of air-borne defense supplies from America to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

The Yunnan offensive is a winter project, revamped out of the failure of the Japanese Fifteenth Army Corps to make a bridgehead on the Salween river last May and expand the corps' complete victory in Burma into a crushing blow at China herself. Yunnan is a strategic

prize of the first magnitude, in which the enemy could dangerously outflank Chungking. But the cost of conquest would not be cut-rate.

#### Another Summer Wasted

Bare, indisputable facts show that the Japanese have frittered away another summer in China and now, in autumn, they have practically nothing to show for their thousands of dead in Chekiang province on the coast, a strip 200 miles south of Shanghai and for the warplanes they lost in fruitless challenge of the United States Army expeditionary squadrons.

To win anything, the Japanese still face the necessity of gambling more than they can afford to lose—especially when they have so many risks elsewhere.

For more than a month, the Japanese command has been pulling back troops from the forward points reached in the so-called "bomb-Tokyo-airfields offensive."

A shortening of lines and a reduction of fighting strength have taken place, with jubilant Chinese forces walking almost unmolested into localities the Japanese once captured by bitter struggles. About as many potential bases for bomb-

ing Tokyo are now in Chinese hands as when the Japanese command, in visible alarm, began an attempt to wipe them out after

Brig. Gen. Jimmy Doolittle's B25's roared within view of the Mikado's palace.

Three factors mainly are credited by Far Eastern observers for the shifting emphasis of Japanese operations.

1. The Japanese need to economize and keep reserve mobile for possible use in the South Pacific and in Siberia.
2. The meager results achieved despite a protracted campaign in Chekiang.
3. Prospects that an attack on Yunnan would bring a final decision in China much nearer than wasteful attempts to mop up the China coast.

Jap Air Force Augmented  
Chinese intelligence operatives have confirmed that Japanese troops in considerable number have been sent across French Indo-China to the Yunnan frontier around Loi Kaw. The Japanese air force in this area has been augmented, apparently with a view to striking hard at bomb-scarred Kunming, although American fighter pilots have been defending it with deadly skill for nearly a year. Japanese agents have started a new flood of rumors that certain Yunnan provincial officials are ready to "sell out."

Activity of Japanese regiments on the Burma-Yunnan frontier has given grounds for speculation that the Yunnan offensive, if it comes, will be at least a two-pronged onslaught.

#### Transport Problems

Yunnan is no picnic for an invader. It is ruggedly mountainous. Except for the old Burma road extending to Kunming and a narrow-gauge railroad that formerly provided a link with French Indo-China, it offers little to solve the transport problems of an invasion army.

But Generalissimo Chiang Kai-

shek doesn't rely too much on "impenetrable terrain"—which in Malaya and Burma was a disastrous illusion—to stop the enemy. He has some of his best soldiers in Yunnan, ready to acquit themselves as gallantly as ever.

## Roosevelt Lauds War Service By Press OCT 2 1942

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 1—The men who make a business of converting the world's events into ink so that all may read and know, paused today and figuratively took stock of their record.

The occasion was the opening of National Newspaper Week.

America's press had plenty to pat itself on the back about. But it was too busy helping to win a war—not alone any more than is any single fighter or worker or industry, nor even any single nation.

"Essential," Roosevelt Says  
Its commander in chief, Franklin D. Roosevelt, put it this way: "Our free press has not only survived—it is an essential part of the steady ballast which enables our ship to ride the storm."

"War imposes grave new responsibilities on all of us, but upon no public servant does the responsibility for truth and integrity rest more heavily than upon the press. Theirs is the duty of keeping the people fully and faithfully informed."

"The American people are vigilant of their precious heritage of a free press. They will permit neither its corruption nor its perversion for selfish ends. They will continue to regard it as their strong right hand in war as in peace. I believe that their confidence will be justified."

#### Results To Date

That confidence plus news ability has produced these actual results from the press thus far in the war, although the press isn't willing to call it the best yet:

A Treasury Department estimate of \$65,000,000 in war savings bonds as the result of free space in 10,000 daily, weekly and sectarian newspapers.

A total of \$50,000,000 in war stamps sold by newsboys.

Leadership in the nation-wide scrap drive.

#### Unmeasurable Factors

What can't be measured in actual figures is the newspaper's role in the war of informing the people honestly, of exerting voluntary censorship of facts which would harm the war program, of holding the confidence of national leaders so that sometimes the direction, though not the exact path of the national effort may be pointed out to the people.

From the ranks of the press thousands have entered the armed services and the ranks have been closed up; they will be depleted further and closed up again.

#### Many At Battle Fronts

The American press has sent many of its best men to every nerve center of war and every battle front throughout the world.

Harry M. Ayers, chairman of the Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association's Newspaper Week committee, speaking in Hot Springs, Ark., yesterday, employed a phrase of Winston Churchill's which he said should be applied to war correspondents. "There never was a time in history when so many owed so much to so few."

## NAZIS ANNOUNCE DEATH OF ACE

Capt. Hans Joachim Marseille, Nazi fighter pilot for whom the German High Command has made extravagant claims, has been killed on the North African front, a communique announced today. It indicated that his death was accidental, observing that he died "unconquered by the enemy."

The announcement credited Marseille with having shot down 158 "British adversaries in aerial combat."

On September 4, identifying him as the captain of a fighter squadron in Egypt, a communique said he had scored his 125th air triumph two days before "after conquering sixteen British opponents in battles on the previous day."

LONDON, OCT 1 (AP)—OPENING A DEBATE ON THE QUESTION FOREMOST IN

THE MINDS OF MOST BRITONS—"HOW COLD WILL WE BE THIS WINTER?"—MAJOR

CWILYM LLOYD GEORGE, MINISTER OF FUEL AND POWER, TOLD THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THAT BRITAIN WOULD SURMOUNT THE FUEL SHORTAGE

PROBLEM "PROVIDING WE GET THE FULL COOPERATION OF BOTH CONSUMERS AND

PRODUCERS."



30.24-19087

HE DECLARED THERE MUST BE AN INCREASE IN PRODUCTION AND A DECREASE IN CONSUMPTION OF FUEL, BUT ADDED THIS REASSURANCE:

"I AM SATISFIED THAT VERY LARGE SAVINGS CAN BE MADE WITHOUT REAL HARDSHIP TO OUR PEOPLE. I DON'T WANT PEOPLE TO CONFUSE INCONVENIENCE WITH HARDSHIP."

OCT 2 1942

HE SAID THAT MANY THOUSANDS OF TONS OF COAL ALREADY ARE BEING SAVED IN A FUEL ECONOMY CAMPAIGN WHICH, AMONG OTHER THINGS, HAS RESULTED IN A BAN ON CENTRAL HEATING UNTIL NOV. 1 FOR ALL BRITONS LIVING OR WORKING IN BUILDINGS OF MORE THAN 10 ROOMS.

M845AEW

**LONDON — FIRST ADD COAL X X X 10 ROOMS.**

THE MINISTER, SON OF BRITAIN'S WORLD WAR I PRIME MINISTER DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, SAID THAT DESPITE A DROP IN EXPORTS, BRITAIN ANTICIPATED AN ANNUAL COAL DEFICIT OF 11,000,000 TONS EVEN WITH THE USE OF LOW GRADE FUEL AND LOW PRODUCTION MINES.

OCT 2 1942

"IF EVERYBODY CONCERNED PUTS HIS BACK INTO IT WE SHALL CERTAINLY WIPE OUT OUR DEFICIT," HE ADDED, HOWEVER.

WHILE DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION HAS RISEN SHARPLY, HE EXPLAINED, COAL OUTPUT HAS FALLEN OFF FROM AN ANNUAL RATE OF ~~237,000,000~~ 237,000,000 TONS IN 1938 TO A ~~200,000,000~~ 200,000,000-RATE

30.24-19087

OCT 2 1942

IN THE PAST FIVE MONTHS.

NOW, HE ADDED, CERTAIN MUNITIONS INDUSTRIES REQUIRE 25 PER CENT MORE COAL THAN AT THE TIME OF DUNKERQUE IN 1940, ELECTRICITY NEEDS 40 PER CENT MORE AND RAILWAYS 13 PER CENT MORE.

THIS IS SOMEWHAT OFFSET BY CUTS, AS HIGH AS 59 PER CENT IN INDIVIDUAL INSTANCES, BY OTHER LESS VITAL ENTERPRISES SUCH AS HOTELS, THEATERS AND APARTMENT HOUSES.

THE COAL DEBATE IS EXPECTED TO CENTER AROUND TWO MAIN ISSUES — FIRST, THE RECALLING OF THOUSANDS OF MEN FROM THE ARMY TO THE MINES AND, SECONDLY, THE INAUGURATION OF STRICT FUEL RATIONING.

OCT 2 1942

ON THE FIRST, LLOYD GEORGE REPORTED A BAFFLING PROBLEM. NEARLY 50,000 MEN HAVE RETURNED TO THE MINES DURING THIS YEAR AND LAST SO THAT, COUNTING IN MEN WHO HAVE LEFT THE PITS, THERE ARE NOW ~~17,000~~ 17,000 MORE MEN IN THE INDUSTRY THAN LAST YEAR.

YET OUTPUT IS DOWN 70,000 TONS A WEEK. HE SUGGESTED THAT



THE PRODUCTION COULD BE STEPPED UP BY CONCENTRATING ON MORE PRODUCTIVE MINES AND MODERNIZING MINING METHODS.

61224 APL BB 8401

LONDON, OCT. 1 — (AP) — THE TOLL OF DEAD AND MISSING CLAIMED TODAY TO 33 AS TWO MORE BODIES WERE RECOVERED AND ~~TWO MORE~~ OF TWO MORE YOUTHS WERE LISTED AS MISSING AT A BOYS' SCHOOL IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND WHICH WAS DEMOLISHED TUESDAY BY A HEAVY GERMAN BOMB.

OCT 2 1942

THIRTY-THREE OTHER BOYS, OF WHOM 31 ARE IN HOSPITALS, WERE INJURED.

(NO PICKUP)

SECOND 0906 APL BB 1047A

OCT 2 1942

*London (AP) LOVAT*  
NOT ONLY IS THE BRITISH ARMY STILL ORGANIZED ON A CLASS BASIS, BUT IN PRACTICE IT IS DOMINATED BY A CLIQUE WITHIN A CLASS. IN THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR, MALCOLM DUNBAR ROSE TO BE CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE, AND BY HIS BRILLIANT TACTICS WON THE BATTLE OF ~~BARCELONA~~ EBRO. HE PROVED HIMSELF

A GREAT ~~BRITISH~~ LEADER AND A BRILLIANT TACTICIAN. HE JOINED THE BRITISH ARMY AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE PRESENT WAR AND IS STILL

OCT 2 1942

A CORPORAL IN THE TANK CORPS. X X X

"EVEN NOW IT IS EASIER FOR A YOUNG MAN OF NO MARKED ABILITY WHO BELONGS TO THE RIGHT CLASS TO BE COMMISSIONED AND GET SUBSEQUENT PROMOTION THAN FOR A BRILLIANT NATURAL LEADER OF WORKING CLASS ORIGIN TO GAIN ADVANCEMENTS. BUT MATTERS ARE IMPROVING. ~~THE FRAMEWORK IS THERE. THE BRITISH ARMY HAS A GREAT~~ X X X

LDN-ALFRED X X X A SIMILAR LINE

The campaign was interpreted by the Fighting French as a trial balloon to test French opinion about allowing German and Italian troops in the African colonies.

OCT 2 1942

*London (AP) Hitler*  
IN THE UNITED STATES THE HITLER SPEECH EVOKED A WIDE RIPPLE OF INTEREST. PRESS COMMENT RANGED FROM THE TACK TAKEN BY THE LONDON OBSERVERS— THAT HITLER MIGHT BE TRULY ANNOUNCING A WINTER POLICY OF GENERAL DEFENSIVE ACTION— TO THE CONVICTION THAT NO MATTER WHAT THE FUHRER HAD TO SAY HIS PAST PERFORMANCES HAD ESTABLISHED THE FUTILITY OF HIS INTERPRETATION.



30.24-19089

30.24-19089

"THERE WAS A TIME," SAID THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, "WHEN MILLIONS HUNG ON EVERY INFLECTION OF THAT RAUCOUS AND FANATIC VOICE...(BUT NOW) WHAT HE SAYS IS OF NOT THE SLIGHTEST CONSEQUENCE TO ANY ONE, WHATEVER IT MAY BE."

OCT 2 1942

THE FACTOR OF CREDIBILITY, FOR AMERICANS, APART FROM THIS FACTOR, HITLER'S SPEECH COINCIDED WITH THE FIRST WORLD SERIES GAME.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA, OF COURSE, TOOK UP THE FUEHRER'S THEMES LIKE THE REPETITIVE STRAINS OF A SYMPHONY, PASSING FROM THE BRASSES TO THE BASSES. THE BERLIN RADIO, PICKING ABOUT AMONG THE VARIOUS GERMAN PRESS COMMENT

PICKING OVER

OCT 2 1942

TAKING THE PLACE OF THE VARIED GERMAN PRESS COMMENT, QUOTED THE BERLINER BOERSENZEITUNG FOR SUCH SHARP CONCLUSIONS THAT THE PEOPLE KNOW "THAT THE DURATION OF THIS WAR HAS BEEN DETERMINED BY ITS EXTENSION."

"ALL PAPERS STRESSED THE FRESH AND HEALTHY APPEARANCE OF THE FUEHRER. ONE BROADCAST SAID

~~RECEIVED BY THE BUREAU OF THE ARMY SECRETARY~~

BERLIN APPEARED EAGER TO PRESENT SWEDISH REACTION TO THE SPEECH. A STOCKHOLM DISPATCH BROADCAST BY BERLIN SAID THAT THE ADDRESS WAS REPORTED UNDER "SENSATIONAL HEADLINES" AND THAT "THE PAPERS PARTICULARLY STRESSED THE FUEHRER'S REMARKS THAT THE WORST OF THE WAR WAS ALREADY OVERCOME, THAT THE BOURGEOIS STATES WOULD NOT SURVIVE IT, THAT STALINGRAD WOULD FALL AND THAT NO POWER ON EARTH WOULD THEN BE ABLE TO DRIVE THE GERMAN TROOPS OUT OF THIS IMPORTANT POINT."

OCT 2 1942

THE SWISS GERMAN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER AT BERN, DIE BUND, COMMENTED THAT HITLER THIS TIME HAD "REFRAINED FROM ILLUSTRATING THE COURSE OF THE WAR WITH FIGURES ON BOOTY AND SIMILAR REPORTS." IT ADDED THAT THE CHIEF EMPHASIS IN THE SPEECH SEEMED TO LIE IN UTTERANCES ON THE DIFFICULTIES OF CONTINUING THE WAR.



--DASH--

IN THE UNITED STATES THE HITLER SPEECH EVOKED A MERE RIPPLE OF INTEREST. PRESS COMMENT RANGED FROM THE TACK TAKEN BY THE LONDON OBSERVERS--THAT HITLER MIGHT BE TRULY ANNOUNCING A WINTER POLICY OF GENERAL DEFENSIVE ACTION--TO THE CONVICTION THAT NO MATTER WHAT THE FUEHRER HAD TO SAY HIS PAST PERFORMANCES HAD ESTABLISHED THE FUTILITY OF INTERPRETATION.

OCT 2 1942

GERMAN PROPAGANDA, OF COURSE, TOOK UP THE FUEHRER'S THEMES LIKE THE STRAINS OF A SYMPHONY.

THE BERLIN RADIO, PICKING OVER THE VARIED GERMAN PRESS COMMENT, QUOTED THE BERLIN BOERSENZEITUNG FOR SUCH SHARP CONCLUSIONS THAT THE PEOPLE KNOW "THAT THE DURATION OF THIS WAR HAS BEEN DETERMINED BY ITS EXTENSION."

OCT 2 1942

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OCT 2 1942

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JS1108AEW

D5

LONDON, OCT 1-(AP)-CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER SIR KINGSLEY WOOD REJECTED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY A SUGGESTION THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE BANK OF ENGLAND DISASSOCIATE THEMSELVES FROM THE BANK OF INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS SET UP IN 1930 TO BRING THE WORLD'S CENTRAL BANKS TOGETHER AND FOSTER COOPERATION IN FINANCE.

THERE HAVE BEEN NO MEETINGS BETWEEN BRITISH AND ENEMY DIRECTORS OF THE BANK SINCE THE WAR BEGAN AND THERE HAVE BEEN NO BUSINESS RELATIONS BETWEEN THEM, SIR KINGSLEY SAID, BUT "THIS COUNTRY HAS VARIOUS INTERESTS AND RIGHTS IN THE BANK UNDER INTERNATIONAL TRUST ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN THE VARIOUS GOVERNMENTS AND IT WOULD NOT BE IN THE NATIONAL INTEREST TO CHANGE OUR CONNECTION AS THE BANK IS AT PRESENT CONSTITUTED AND CONDUCTED."

SW1014AEW

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS) OCT. 1-(AP)-THE FINNISH HIGH COMMAND REPORTED AT HELSINKI TODAY THAT ITS BOMBERS HAD ATTACKED THE RUSSIAN SUPPLY RAIL LINE SOUTH OF MURMANSK. GERMAN PLANES WERE REPORTED OVER THE GULF OF FINLAND AND ALARMS WERE SOUNDED IN SEVERAL CITIES ALONG THE COAST.

# OCT 2 1942

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), OCT. 1 (AP)--

A TOKYO DISPATCH TODAY SAID THAT MAJOR GENERAL EIICHI TATSUMI HAD BEEN APPOINTED CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE DEFENSE ZONE OF EASTERN JAPAN.

# OCT 2 1942

VIGO, SPAIN, OCT. 1-(AP)-NINE SURVIVORS OF THE PANAMA SHIP INATE, WHICH WAS SUNK BY A GERMAN AIRPLANE WHILE EN ROUTE FROM LISBON TO DUBLIN, WERE LANDED HERE YESTERDAY BY THE VIGO TRAWLER RAFAEL ARCANGEL.

(LLOYD'S REGISTER OF SHIPPING LISTS N O VESSEL



30.24-19091

30.24-19091

BY THE NAME OF INATE.)

OCT 2 1942

K LUPIS APRB1 VICO 02103 CL 217A

cairo, oct. 1-(ap)-- two long range british fighters plunged into a formation of axis bombers over matruh yesterday, shot down three and returned safely to their base, a british communique reported today.

OCT 2 1942

the dog fight took place, the bulletin said, during an increase in enemy aerial activity over the egyptian battlefield, which included attacks by divebombers and fighter-bombers. ~~which~~ british ~~fight~~ bombers also were reported active over the battle zone, with two planes failing to return from the day's operations.

OCT 2 1942

~~tuesday night the~~ the communique also disclosed that allied planes had attacked the axis airdrome at sidi haneish and the enemy bases of tobruk, salum and bardia tuesday night.

operations on the land front yesterday were said to have been confined to artillery exchanges.

OCT 2 1942

(the communique <sup>did not</sup> ~~failed to~~ confirm an italian ~~bulletin~~ reporting that axis forces had repulsed a tank-supported british attack on the southern end of the el elamein front, inflicting sharp losses and taking 200 prisoners.)

JERUSALEM, OCT. 1 (AP)-- THE ZIONIST CONGRESS CLOSED TODAY AFTER APPLAUDING MESSAGES FROM AMERICAN LEADERS, INCLUDING THAT OF SECRETARY OF INTERIOR ICKES ~~WHICH~~ SAID THAT "THE JEWISH HOME IN PALESTINE IS A FORTRESS FOR DEMOCRACY AND A SYMBOL FOR OUR COMMON STRUGGLE FOR A FREE AND CIVILIZED WORLD."

OCT 2 1942

GEORGETOWN, BRITISH GUIANA, OCT. 1 -(A)- FIFTY-FOUR SURVIVORS OF THE CREW OF A TORPEDOED ALLIED MERCHANT-MAN REACHED THIS SOUTH AMERICAN PORT TODAY AFTER NINE HOURS IN LIFE BOATS. THREE OF THEM WERE TAKEN TO A HOSPITAL.



~~MONTERREY, MEXICO, OCT. 1--(AP)--~~DECORATIONS OF  
MILITARY MERIT, AWARDED FOR THEIR FRIENDLY ATTITUDE TOWARD MEXICO,  
WILL BE CONFERRED ON THREE AMERICANS, GEN. HARRY JOHNSON, OF  
FORT MCINTOSH, LAREDO, TEXAS, WILLIAM PRESCOTT ALLEN, PUBLISHER  
OF THE LAREDO EL TIMES, AND HARRY KASEN, DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF  
IN A SPECIAL CEREMONY AT MONTERREY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED  
LAREDO, AT A SPECIAL CEREMONY HERE TODAY  
OFFICIALLY TODAY.  
GEN. EUGENIO ORTIZ, MILITARY COMMANDER AT  
MONTERREY, WILL DELIVER THE DECORATIONS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED

OCT 2 1942

OCT 2 1942

SEIGNIORY CLUB, QUE., OCT. 1--(AP)--FINANCE MINISTER J.L. ILSLEY  
TOLD THE CANADIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CONVENTION HERE TODAY THAT THE  
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS DETERMINED ON A VIGOROUS PROGRAM TO CURTAIL  
THE LESS ESSENTIAL USE OF LABOR, AND WILL CARRY IT THROUGH "EVEN IF  
IT MEANS BUSINESS CASUALTIES."

OCT 2 1942

"NATURALLY WE WILL BE AS FAIR AS WE CAN AND AS REASONABLE AS  
POSSIBLE, BUT WE MUST TAKE DRASTIC STEPS QUICKLY, AND I WOULD BE  
MISLEADING YOU IF I SUGGESTED THAT THIS PROGRAM IS GOING TO INVOLVE  
AS LITTLE PAIN AS, SAY, THE PRICE-CEILING POLICY," THE MINISTER SAID.

"THE FACT OF THE MATTER IS THAT WE MUST EXPECT CASUALTIES NOW  
ON THE HOME FRONT AS WELL AS OVERSEAS X X X WE MUST NOT FLINCH  
AT THE PROSPECT.

"WE MUST TAKE THE OFFENSIVE IF WE ARE TO WIN THIS WAR, AND  
OFFENSIVES INVARIABLY ARE EXPENSIVE."

OTTAWA, OCT. 1--(AP)--EXTENSIVE CHANGES IN CANADA'S NATURALIZATION,  
IMMIGRATION AND RECRUITING REGULATIONS, PLACING FRIENDLY ALIENS  
WITHIN THE DRAFT AND AFFECTING ABOUT 30,000 MEN BETWEEN 19 AND 40,  
WERE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

OCT 2 1942

ALIENS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND FROM THOSE COUNTRIES ENGAGED  
IN TRAINING THEIR OWN NATIONALS IN CANADA WILL HAVE THE OPTION OF  
SERVING UNDER THEIR OWN FLAGS.

OCT 2 1942

HERETOFORE THE CALL-UP HAS APPLIED ONLY TO CANADIANS AND TO  
BRITISH SUBJECTS "ORDINARILY RESIDENT IN CANADA."

THE REGULAR DEFERMENTS ON THE GROUNDS OF ESSENTIAL OCCUPATIONS  
AND FOR OTHER REASONS WILL APPLY IN ALL CASES.

D13

SEIGNIORY CLUB, QUE., OCT 1--(CANADIAN PRESS)--H.K. THOMPSON OF  
OTTAWA, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF CONTRACTS DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF MUNITIONS  
AND SUPPLY, PRESENTED A FINANCIAL PICTURE OF CANADA'S EXPANDING WAR  
PROGRAM WHEN YESTERDAY HE ADDRESSED THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE  
CANADIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HERE.

HE GAVE COMPARATIVE VALUES OF WAR PRODUCTION LAST YEAR AND THIS.  
HERE THEY ARE:--

CATEGORY	1941	1942
SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIRS	\$91,000,000	\$259,000,000
AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION	104,000	

OCT 2 1942

CATEGORY	1941	1942
SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIRS	\$91,000,000	\$259,000,000
AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION	104,000,000	268,000,000
MECHANICAL TRANSPORT	206,000,000	401,000,000
SMALL ARMS ALL KINDS	21,000,000	227,000,000
SHELLS AND BOMBS	88,000,000	214,000,000
CHEMICALS EXPLOSIVES	53,000,000	111,000,000
ARMORED VEHICLES TANKS	21,000,000	201,000,000
SMALL ARMS, AMMUNITION	16,000,000	49,000,000
INSTRUMENTS EQUIPMENT	12,300,000	145,500,000

SW1039AEM



30.24-19093

30.24-19093

MANAGING EDITORS

TELEGRAPH EDITORS

OCT 2 1942

FOR YOUR INFORMATION, WE EXPECT, BECAUSE OF THE DIFFERENCE IN TIME, TO MOVE MOST OF DEWITT MACKENZIE'S COLUMNS AND SPECIAL ARTICLES FROM LONDON EARLIER THAN THE PRESENT 9 A.M. E.V.T. SCHEDULE. THERE MAY BE OCCASIONS, OF COURSE, WHEN TRANSMISSION DIFFICULTIES, CENSORSHIP, TRAVEL OR OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES WILL PRESENT THIS. WHEN MACKENZIE MOVES INTO OTHER TERRITORY, WE WILL ADVISE YOU OF THE APPROXIMATE TRANSMISSION TIME.

MACKENZIE'S ARTICLES WILL CONTINUE TO BE SUITABLE FOR COLUMN (THE WAR TODAY) USE, BUT SOME OF THE ASSIGNMENTS HE IS UNDERTAKING WILL DEVELOP INTO STORIES OF BANNER HEADLINE OR OTHER PROMINENT NEWS OR FEATURE DISPLAY.

WIDE WORLD NEWS

--DASH--

(WIDE WORLD BUDGET FOR PMS)

OCT 2 1942

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

WIDE WORLD WAR ANALYST

LONDON, OCT 1--HERR HITLER'S BOASTFUL PROMISE TO HIS PEOPLE YESTERDAY THAT HE WILL RETALIATE AGAINST BRITAIN FOR THE BOMBING RAIDS ON GERMANY FINDS JOHN BULL QUITE UNMOVED AND STOICALLY RECONCILED TO RENEVAL OF THE NAZI WAR FROM THE AIR.

HOWEVER, WHILE THERE CAN BE NO QUESTION OF DER FUENRER'S

INTENTION TO RESUME HIS AERIAL HYMN OF HATE THERE IS CONSIDERABLE DOUBT HOW FAR HE WILL BE ABLE TO CARRY OUT HIS PLANS. HE NO LONGER IS THE MIGHTY MAN HE WAS BEFORE HE TANGLED WITH THE UNCONQUERABLE BOLSHEVISTS.

OCT 2 1942

HE CAN'T JUST SAY AS OF OLD, "LET BRITAIN BE BOMBED," AND KNOW THAT HIS GENIE HAS DONE THE JOB.

HITLER'S ABILITY TO CONDUCT FURTHER WHOLESAL BOMBINGS OF BRITAIN IS CONTINGENT ON SEVERAL IMPORTANT THINGS. ONE OF THEM IS WHETHER THE ALLIES OPEN UP THAT SECOND FRONT ABOUT WHICH HE HAS SHOWN BY DEED AND WORD THAT HE IS WORRIED.

A73

HIS DECLARATION YESTERDAY THAT HE IS READY TO MEET SUCH AN OFFENSIVE IS AT LEAST PARTLY TRUE, FOR HIS DEFENSIVE PREPARATIONS IN WESTERN EUROPE HAVE BEEN OBVIOUS. SHOULD SUCH AN ALLIED OPERATION EVENTUATE, THE ALL-HIGHEST MIGHT FIND HIMSELF FAR TOO BUSY MEETING IT TO PERMIT OF BOMBING BRITAIN.

OCT 2 1942

AT THE MOMENT, OF COURSE, HE IS FULLY PREOCCUPIED WITH HIS THUS FAR UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORT TO ANNILILATE THE RUSSIAN ARMY OF THE SOUTH.

FOR MONTHS NOW THE GERMAN EFFORTS AGAINST BRITAIN HAVE BEEN CONFINED LARGELY TO NUISANCE RAIDS. THESE HAVE INCLUDED SUCH INGLORIOUS FORAYS AS THAT OF TUESDAY, WHEN A HUN PILOT SWEEP DOWN WITHIN A FEW FEET OF THE ROOFS OF A SWEET VILLAGE IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND AND BOMBED A LARGE NUMBER OF BOYS TO DEATH IN THEIR SCHOOL. STILL, JOHN BULL IS SMART TO ANTICIPATE THAT SUCH A COMPARATIVELY QUIET



CONDITION WON'T CONTINUE INDEFINITELY.

AT PRESENT, VIRTUALLY ALL HITLER'S AIR POWER, APART FROM ESSENTIAL HOME DEFENSE, IS ENGAGED IN HIS NOW-OR-NEVER ASSAULT ON STALINGRAD AND THE CAUCASUS. ONE WOULDN'T EXPECT HIM TO WITHDRAW ANY OF THIS STRENGTH FOR SOME WEEKS YET UNTIL HE ACHIEVES ALL HE CAN BEFORE WINTER CALLS A HALT.

OCT 2 1942

HOWEVER, ONCE THE CAUCASUS SHOW SLOWS DOWN, THE NAZI CHIEF WILL BE ABLE TO WITHDRAW A LARGE PART OF HIS AIRFLEET.

WHITHER THEN?

WELL, IT STRIKES ME THAT HE WILL BE FACED WITH NUMEROUS DIFFICULT PROBLEMS WHICH ARE DEVELOPING.

OCT 2 1942

IN THE FIRST PLACE, HIS AIRFLEET IS NO LONGER THE GREAT WEAPON WITH WHICH HE STARTED THE WAR. AS REPORTED PREVIOUSLY IN THIS COLUMN, HE IS SHORT OF WARPLANES, PILOTS, OIL AND GASOLINE. HIS FIRST-LINE PLANES HAVE BEEN AND STILL ARE UNDERGOING TERRIFIC WEAR AND TEAR IN THE NON-STOP CARNAGE AT STALINGRAD. BEFORE HE CAN UNDERTAKE ANY WHOLESALE BOMBING OF BRITAIN, OR ANY OTHER EXTENDED ENGAGEMENT, HE MUST GO IN FOR A THOROUGH OVERHAULING, AND THAT WILL TAKE TIME.

OCT 2 1942

A74

A COROLLARY TO THIS PROBLEM IS THE ANGLO-AMERICAN AIR STRENGTH ALREADY IN THE BRITISH ISLES AND STEADILY GROWING. THE ALLIES HAVE SUPERIORITY IN THE AIR OVER WESTERN EUROPE AND ARE REACHING FOR ABSOLUTE SUPREMACY.

THEN, TOO, SINCE HITLER SLACKED OFF ON HIS BOMBING OF BRITAIN WHEN HE STARTED HIS OFFENSIVE AGAINST RUSSIA THIS SUMMER, DEFENSES

OF THESE ISLES--BOTH AIR AND GROUND--HAVE BEEN VASTLY STRENGTHENED.

AS THIS IS BEING WRITTEN I CAN HEAR THE STEADY DRONE OF ROYAL AIR FORCE PATROL PLANES AS THEY SWING OVER LONDON--SWEET MUSIC TO THE POPULATION--AND WE PRESUME THAT SIMILAR SCOUTS ARE COVERING EVERY STRATEGIC AREA. THERE HAVE BEEN GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES.

OCT 2 1942

ALL THIS WILL TAKE SOME BEATING.

MAYBE HITLER WILL HAVE OTHER PROJECTS ON HAND AT THAT TIME. FOR INSTANCE, HE MIGHT DECIDE TO THROW HIS STRENGTH INTO HIS NOW STATIONARY OFFENSIVE AGAINST EGYPT. HE MIGHT TRY TO REACH THE MIDDLE EAST BY USING HIS AIR FORCE AGAINST SYRIA, BYPASSING TURKEY.

AND THERE ARE OTHER POSSIBILITIES WHICH ONE CAN FORESEE.

FINALLY WE COME DOWN TO THE QUESTION OF THAT SECOND FRONT. IN CONNECTION WITH THIS IT IS INTERESTING TO DISCOVER THAT THE BRITISH PUBLIC IS EXPERIENCING A LIVELY HUNCH THAT THE ALLIED HIGH COMMAND IS COOKING UP SOMETHING IN THE WAY OF A NEW OFFENSIVE.

OCT 2 1942

AS A MATTER OF FACT, I'VE ENCOUNTERED THIS FEELING AMONG MILITARY OBSERVERS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ATLANTIC RECENTLY. THERE'S NOTHING YOU CAN PUT YOUR FINGER ON TO SHOW WHERE THE IDEA HAD ITS BIRTH, THOUGH ITS VERY PERSISTENCE ENCOURAGES BELIEF THAT IT ISN'T WITHOUT SUBSTANCE. NOW ALONG COMES DER FUEHRER TO SAY HE'S SEEN THE GHOST.

OF COURSE THE EASIEST WAY TO EXPLAIN IT WOULD BE TO PUT IT DOWN TO WISHFUL THINKING. THERE'S PLENTY OF THAT HERE AS WELL AS IN OUR OWN AMERICA, FOR JOHN BULL AND FAMILY ARE EAGER TO COME TO DEATH-GRIPS WITH ADOLF HITLER.



30.24-19095

30.24-19095

THE OLD FLOWER LADY IN PICCADILLY CIRCUS--FOR THESE COLORFUL CHARACTERS IN LONDON LIFE STILL STICK TO THEIR POSTS DESPITE THE BOMBING, GOD LOVE 'EM--SUMMED THE THING UP FOR ME WHEN I STOPPED TO BUY A ROSE AND HAVE A LITTLE CHAT FOR OLD TIME'S SAKE.

"SURE, WE'RE GOING TO WIN," SHE SAID, "BUT WE WANT TO GET AHEAD WITH IT."

OCT 2-1942

STILL, THE EXPLANATION OF WISHFUL THINKING RATHER OVER-SIMPLIFIED THE THING. IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT BOTH BRITAIN AND AMERICA HAVE STATED THEY ARE PREPARING AN OFFENSIVE AND WILL GET INTO ACTION AS SOON AS FEASIBLE, IT'S NOT ILLOGICAL TO THINK THAT SOMETHING MIGHT POP SOMEWHERE ANY TIME.

OCT 2 1942

IT SEEMS THAT "SECOND FRONT" AND WESTERN EUROPE HAVE BECOME SYNONYMOUS IN THE MINDS OF MANY OF THE PUBLIC, BOTH IN BRITAIN AND AMERICA. SIGNS ARE THAT IT WILL BE SAFER NOT TO TRY TO PIN EXPECTATIONS TO THAT AREA OR TO ANY OTHER SPECIFIC ZONE AT THIS TIME. THERE ARE SEVERAL USEFUL PLACES WHERE THE ALLIES COULD STRIKE.

OCT 2-1942

THE POWERFUL MANCHESTER GUARDIAN IS ADVOCATING AN ALLIED EFFORT TO DRIVE THE AXIS FROM NORTH AFRICA AND REESTABLISH CONTROL OF THE MEDITERRANEAN. SUCCESS THERE WOULD RUSH US A LONG WAY TOWARD VICTORY. WHETHER THAT'S WHERE THE ALLIES MAY STRIKE REMAINS TO BE SEEN, BUT IT'S ONE OF THE OPPORTUNITIES.

ANYWAY, IT'S CLEAR THAT IF AND WHEN THE ALLIED COMMAND DECIDES TO OPEN A NEW FRONT IT WILL HAVE THE EAGER SUPPORT OF THE PEOPLE OF BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES. THAT SUPPORT IS CALCULATED TO

PROVIDE INSPIRATION FOR ACTION WHEN IT IS WHOLLY FEASIBLE. MAYBE THAT'S WHAT WENDELL WILLKIE HAD IN MIND WHEN HE SAID SOME OF OUR MILITARY LEADERS MAY "NEED SOME PUBLIC PRODDING." OCT 2-1942

M721AEW

TORONTO, OCT. 1-(AP)-LT.-COL. C.D. BARKER, CHIEF OF THE LABOR RELATIONS DIVISION OF THE U.S. ARMY, TODAY TOLD THE BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR "THERE IS NO EXCUSE FOR WORK STOPPAGES BECAUSE OF UNION JURISDICTIONAL DISPUTES."

"THE EFFORT OF THE BUILDING TRADES IN THE UNITED STATES WAR EFFORT HAS BEEN TREMENDOUS, AND THE RESULTS HAVE BEEN REMARKABLE; BUT THERE HAVE BEEN BLEMISHES ON LABOR'S RECORD," COL. BARKER SAID. "THERE IS NO EXCUSE TO STOP WORK FOR JURISDICTIONAL DISPUTES. IT IS UP TO YOU TO ELIMINATE THEM."

OCT 2-1942

HE TOLD THE CONVENTION LABOR MUST DO "EVERYTHING IN ITS POWER" TO OVERCOME THE SHORTAGE OF MECHANICS IN SKILLED TRADES CAUSED BY ENLISTMENTS IN THE ARMED FORCES.

OCT 2 1942

DANIEL S. RING, DIRECTOR OF THE DIVISION OF SHIPYARD LABOR RELATIONS, UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION, SAID IT WOULD REQUIRE "GREAT SACRIFICE AND IRRESISTIBLE DETERMINATION OVER A LONG PERIOD OF YEARS" TO WIN THE WAR.

"WE HAVEN'T STARTED TO WIN," HE SAID. "IF AND WHEN WE START WINNING, IT IS NOT GOING TO BE AN EFFORT OF A FEW WEEKS OR A FEW MONTHS."

OTTAWA, OCT 1-(AP)-GOVERNMENT PRODUCTION OFFICIALS TODAY SENT AN URGENT TELEGRAM TO STEEL WORKERS AND MANAGERIES IN CANADA TO MAKE A "TITANIC EFFORT" TO EXPAND CANADIAN STEEL PRODUCTION SO AS TO OVERCOME SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTIONS WHICH THE UNITED STATES HAS HAD TO



MAKE IN THE DOMINION'S STEEL ALLOTMENT.

OCT 2 1942

IT SAID:-

"THE U.S.A. HAS FOUND IT NECESSARY TO REDUCE SUBSTANTIALLY THE ALLOTMENT OF STEEL TO CANADA FOR THE NEXT THREE MONTHS. IT IS URGENT THAT THIS CUT BE NOT ALLOWED TO INTERFERE WITH OUR WAR PRODUCTION PROGRAM.

"WE THEREFORE APPEAL TO THE STEELWORKERS OF CANADA TO EXERT A TITANIC EFFORT TO EXPAND CANADIAN STEEL PRODUCTION OUTPUT IN ORDER THAT OUR WAR PROGRAM MAY NOT SUFFER FROM A LACK OF THE VITAL BASIC MATERIAL STEEL."

THE TELEGRAM TO PLANT MANAGERMENTS WAS ALONG SIMILAR LINES.

OCT 2 1942

TORONTO, OCT. 1-(AP)-GEORGE MASTERTON, PRESIDENT OF A.F.L. PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS UNION, SAID TONIGHT HE AND JOSEPH MORESCHI, PRESIDENT OF THE A.F.L. LABORERS' UNION, PLANNED TO CONFER NEXT MONDAY ON THE GENERAL ENFORCEMENT OF AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE TWO UNIONS AND THAT A JURISDICTIONAL DISPUTE BETWEEN THEM ON A CONSTRUCTION PROJECT AT THE REPUBLIC STEEL COMPANY, IN CHICAGO, MAY BE DISCUSSED.

MASTERTON EMPHASIZED THE MEETING WAS NOT ARRANGED TO DISCUSS ANY SPECIFIC CASE. HE INDICATED AWARENESS OF A DISPUTE AT CHICAGO BUT SAID, "WHETHER THEY HAD ANY GRIEVANCE ON THE JOB OR NOT, I HAVEN'T. OUR MEN ARE WORKING EVERY DAY."

MORESCHI COULD NOT BE REACHED IMMEDIATELY BUT ASSOCIATES SAID HE UNDOUBTEDLY WOULD NOT COMMENT.

OTTAWA, OCT 1-(AP)-NAMES OF THREE AMERICANS APPEARED ON A CASUALTY LIST ISSUED TONIGHT BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE, ALL OF

WHOM WERE ON ACTIVE DUTY OVERSEAS.

SERGEANT WILLIAM BENJAMIN FRY, JR., WHOSE WIFE, MRS. W.B. FRY, JR., LIVES AT SAN BENITO, TEXAS, WAS REPORTED KILLED.

SGT. LE ROY (CAPS L.R. TWO WORDS) JOHN SOPER, WHOSE FATHER, R.J. SOPER, LIVES AT (463 ADAMS ST.) NAPA, CALIF., WAS LISTED AS MISSING AFTER AIR OPERATIONS.

OCT 2 1942

SGT. THEODORE ALLISON DEAKYNE, JR., WHOSE FATHER, T.A. DEAKYNE, LIVES AT (45 POMANDER WALK) RIDGEWOOD, N.J., WAS REPORTED DANGEROUSLY INJURED.

LONDON, OCT. 1-(AP)-GHOST PLANES WITH THE BOTTOM OF THE WINGS AND FUSELAGE PAINTED WHITE TO BLEND WITH CLOUDS ARE BEING USED BY THE RAF IN HUNTING DOWN AXIS U-BOATS.

OCT 2 1942

THE NEW CAMOUFLAGE REDUCES THE CHANCES OF SURFACED SUBMARINES ESCAPING WHEN THEY SPOT COASTAL COMMAND PLANES PATROLLING THE SEAS.

ANKARA, TURKEY, SEPT. 30-(DELATED)-(AP)-A POWERFUL AXIS ATTEMPT TO CRUSH THE FORCES OF YUGOSLAV GEN. BRAJA MIHAILOVIC IN THE NORTH SERBIAN MOUNTAINS WAS THWARTED WHEN THE CROATIAN PATRIOTS ELIMINATED A SERIES OF TRAPS AND DASHED AWAY TO MOUNTAIN HIDEOUTS WITH MUCH OF THE ENEMY'S ARTILLERY, YUGOSLAV AUTHORITIES SAID HERE

OCT 2 1942



3024-19097

30.24-19097

**TONIGHT.**

OCT 2 - 1942

THESE SOURCES, WHO COULD NOT BE NAMED,  
SAID THAT THE CENT OF  
WERE MORE, WHICH MADE IT APPEAR  
HE FIGHT WITH SUCH FORCE OF STRENGTH HE COULD COMMAND.

AT THE END OF SIX WEEKS OF FIGHTING, FROM MID-JULY TO THE  
END OF AUGUST, MIHAILOVIC HAD FALLEN BACK FROM THE MOUNTAINS HE *had*  
OCCUPIED WHEN THREE GERMAN AND ITALIAN ARMORED AND MOTORIZED DIVISIONS *attached*  
SUPPORTING A LARGE CROAT INFANTRY ARMY AND FIGHTING IN CONJUNCTION  
WITH STRONG HUNGARIAN MARINE UNITS OPERATING GUNBOATS

on the sava/river.2 fought in conjunction with the ~~xx~~ croats.

**BUT THE CROATIAN TOOK MOST OF THE ITALIAN HEAVY ARTILLERY WITH THEM ON THEIR RETREAT INTO MORE SOUTHERLY MOUNTAIN RANGES.**

THE YUGOSLAVS WERE WOULD NOT REVEAL THE SIZE OF  
OCT 2 1942  
MILAJOVIC'S FORCES IN THIS FIRST MAJOR PITCHED ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN

THE ELUSIVE PATRIOT LEADER AND CLEAN-UP FORCES WITH WHICH THE AXIS  
HAS LONG THREATENED TO LIQUIDATE THE RESISTANCE IN YUGOSLAVIA ALONG  
ITS  
THEIR ROAD AND RAIL SUPPLY ROUTES TO AFRICA AND RUSSIA.

HOWEVER, THE YUGOSLAVS SAID 20 PER CENT OF THEIR FIGHTERS

WERE WOMEN, WHICH MAKES IT APPEAR MINAILEVIC FOUGHT WITH EVERY OUNCE  
OF STRENGTH HE COULD COMMAND. OCT 2 1942

IN THE END HE FOLLOWED HIS USUAL TACTICS OF RETREATING  
WHEN OVERWHELMED BUT NOT UNTIL HE HAD INFLICTED HEAVY LOSSES ON  
HIS OPPONENTS.

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, OCT. 1-(AP)-THE U.S. RUBBER RESERVE COMPANY'S FIGHT AGAINST THE JUNGLE OF THE LITTLE EXPLORED AMAZON BASIN IN ITS EFFORT TO ESTABLISH TRANSPORT FOR NATURAL RUBBER WAS SUCCESSFUL TODAY IN THE DEDICATION OF AN AIRPORT NEAR CALAMAR, 150 MILES ABOVE THE EQUATOR.

EIGHTEEN DAYS AFTER A GROUP OF MEN AND MULES HACKED  
THEIR WAY THROUGH THE JUNGLE TO A SITE ON THE BANKS OF THE RIO  
UNILLA, CAPT. LOUIS HOLMANN LANDED A TRI-MOTORED PLANE ON A CLEARED  
STRIP.

THE DEDICATION PARTY INCLUDED COLOMBIAN WAR MINISTER ALEJANDRO GALVIS, BARRY T. BENSON AND MAJ. A.M. WRIGHT OF THE U.S. EMBASSY, AND RONALD S. POCKLINGTON, COLOMBIAN HEAD OF THE RUBBER RESERVE.

A DISMANTLED BULLDOZER WILL BE FLOWN TO THE IMPROVISED FIELD TO COMPLETE IT, AND WITHIN A MONTH IT WAS SAID THREE CARGO PLANES WILL BE HAULING RUBBER FROM THE AIRPORT.

ARRANGEMENTS ARE BEING MADE TO BUILD ANOTHER FIELD EVEN DEEPER IN THE COLOMBIAN JUNGLE HINTERLAND ON THE VAUPES RIVER 185 MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE NEW CALEMAR CLEARING.



REYKJAVIK, ICELAND, OCT. 1-(AP)-LELAND B. MORRIS, NEW U.S.  
MINISTER TO ICELAND, ARRIVED TODAY BY PLANE WITH THOR THORS, ICELANDIC  
MINISTER TO WASHINGTON, WHO RETURNED TO CONFER BRIEFLY WITH HIS  
GOVERNMENT.

OCT 2 1942

MORRIS, FORMER CHARGE D'AFFAIRES AT BERLIN, SUCCEEDS LINCOLN  
MACVEAGH, NOW MINISTER TO THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

AP 112 LONDON 28 2/511P

PRESS ASSOCIATED NEWYORK

OCT 2 1942

01710 DANIELS BELGIAN CABINET

MADE PIERLOT MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENSE IN ADDITION TO PREMIER  
AND ACCEPTED RESIGNATION OF ROOLIN AS UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE FOR  
DEFENSE

Leave  
Blank



# NAZIS HIT GREAT AIR BLOW BY U.S. Russians Punch More

OCT 3 1942

## Holes In Nazi Flank

### Factory, Airfield Bombed

OCT 3 1942  
Flying Forts Down 13  
Planes in Battle 5  
Miles High Over  
Europe.

### ALL FORTRESS PLANES RETURN

Boston Bombers Raid Le  
Havre—RAF Blasts Sub  
Base at Flensburg.

By Wes Gallagher  
WITH THE UNITED  
STATES BOMBER COM-  
MAND SOMEWHERE IN  
ENGLAND, Saturday, Oct. 3.  
(P)—America's growing air  
force unleashed its most pow-

erful attack on the war yesterday with Flying Fortresses blasting a Nazi aircraft factory at Meaulte and an airfield at St. Omer in Northern France, and shooting down 13 of Germany's crack fighter planes.

U. S. Boston bombers at the same time bombed Le Havre's docks, and escorting American and Allied fighters totaling 400 accounted for another five Nazi Focke Wulf 190 planes in the biggest air battles since the Dieppe raid.

13th Raid by Fortresses  
American Eagle squadrons, recently transferred to the United States Army air forces from the RAF, accounted for four of the five fighter plane victories.

All the fortress planes returned from their 13th raid which saw airmen from 42 states battling as many as 100 German fighters five miles high over Europe. Likewise all the Boston bombers used in the heavy strike returned to their bases.

Six Allied fighter planes were lost, but the pilot of one of them was safe, a joint U. S. Army and British Air Ministry communique said.

At the same time Britain's secret Mosquito planes, fresh from their assault on Gestapo headquarters in Nazi-occupied Oslo last Friday, contributed to the general Allied

scheme to wreck Hitler's war machine by a raid on an iron and steel works near Leige.

**Crack Nazi Squadron Beaten**  
The powerful fortress flight, led by Col. Ronald Walker, of Spokane, Wash., shot Reichsmarshal Goering's prize Yellow Nose squadron and other crack Focke-Wulf 190 fighter units full of holes.

Major Charles C. Kegelman of El Reno, Okla., who won the Distinguished Service Cross in the famed Fourth of July raid on Holland in the first venture of American bombers over western Europe in this war, again led his Boston formation in the low-level blast of Le Havre.

Some of the enemy fighters closed in to 300 yards or less in determined but futile efforts to bag one of the mammoth planes.

Only two have been shot down thus far.

First Lieut. John M. Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y. bombardier in Col. Walker's plane, said "despite the camouflage the target showed up plain and I could see bombs bursting all over it."

Sleepy airmen piled out of their beds at dawn at this advanced station, ate a hurried breakfast of cereal, potatoes, bacon, milk and coffee. Then they crowded into the operations room in their bulky flying suits to be briefed by Major Rufus Rand of Minneapolis, businessman and former member of the Lafayette Escadrille, Capt. Gordon Sarre, New York, former stock broker and veteran of World War

I, Capt. Filber Cranford, of Washington, D. C., and Major Edmund Brigham of Newport, Wash.

With a blackboard and chalk, like a schoolmaster teaching his class, Lieut. Col. Samuel Agee of Tucson, Ariz., the executive officer, outlined the fortress places in the tight formations that have spelled death to many Focke Wulf 190 pilots.

The crews took off in bright sunlight a few hours later. One after another the big planes thundered down the runway, circled the field to gain height—looking like sharks in a clear pool. When last seen they had closed to a fighting formation and were disappearing toward the Channel.

On his return Capt. W. A. Williams, 22, of Riverside, Calif., the

pilot of the fortress named "Mickey Finn," told what had happened. His plane, in tail formation, bore the brunt of some of the heaviest fighting.

"I could see the ships ahead plastering the target and getting away clean," he said.

"We got over Meaults just in time to catch all the flak. As we turned away German fighters jumped us. They concentrated on our tail formation."

"This was my third trip, but the hottest yet. The flak ripped a six-inch hole in our wing. A Focke Wulf 190 shot away part of the stabilizer. One bullet went through four inches from my head, and there were dozens of holes in the plane when we got back."

"The attack didn't let up until we were over the channel."

Williams' tail gunner, Sgt. Joseph D. Hanks of Kaplan, La., who

claimed at least one FW190 said "that Yellow Nosed Squadron was all over us."

"I heard something hit the tail but didn't pay any attention. I was too busy pumping out lead at a German fighter about 300 yards away. It caught fire and started spiraling down. Then I glanced to the side and saw a big cannon hole and started shaking."

Hanks was not shaking so much, however, that he did not pour a stream of 50 caliber shells into another FW190 which he claimed as a "probable."

Maj. Martin Crabtree of Decatur, Tex., another veteran of the first American raid last July, led one section of Bostons.

Included among the fortress crewmen participating were: Lieutenants Frank S. Rathbone, Mamaroneck, N. Y.; James Montgomery, St. Angelo, Tex.; Edward E. James, Fresno, Calif., and Sergeants Marvin L. Shellpeper, Stanton, Neb.; Harold Lerum, Plainview, Neb.; William Whalon, Meriden, Conn., and Second Lieut. Alexander Yonch of Boston.

**Four-Week Lull Ended**  
This huge assault followed a four-week lull in American bomber operations over western Europe, and was a resounding answer to Adolf Hitler's Wednesday speech in which the German leader referred to a war of attrition to see "who tires first."

It followed Thursday night's heavy RAF attack on the German submarine building and repair base at Flensburg on the Baltic coast. Seventeen British bombers were lost in that attack and a subsidiary one on Herrenwyk near devastated Luebeck.

The Deutschlandsender of Berlin and other German long wave radio stations went silent just before 9

p. m. tonight.

Yesterday a single Nazi bomber attacked a south coast place causing a small number of casualties and some damage.

Some of the British bombers swept in over Flensburg at 400 feet and started fires visible for 50 or 60 miles.

### U. S. AIR SQUADRONS RAID NORTHERN FRANCE

London, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—American bomber formations, escorted by fighters, attacked targets in northern France this afternoon, it was authoritatively stated.

Shortly after the announcement was made, the Deutschland-Sender and other German long-wave stations went off the air, possibly indicating new air raids.

Observers believed the American bombers were four-motored Flying Fortresses resuming their attacks on German bases in occupied territory after a nearly four-week layoff. The Flying Fortresses last attacked Rotterdam and Utrecht, in Holland, on September 7. On that raid they were forced to fight their way through a cloud of German fighting planes, and shot down twelve of them without any losses of their own.

On the previous day, September 6, on a raid over northern France, two of the Fortresses were shot down, their first losses in the European theater.

### OCT 3 1942 RAF Again Raids U-Boat Base

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 2.—The RAF struck at Germany last night after a week of bad weather, blasting anew at the Nazi U-boat building center at Flensburg with a bomber force described officially as fairly heavy.

Flensburg, which turns out and repairs a large percentage of Hitler's submarines, apparently was hit even harder than on its last raid, September 23.

Seventeen British planes were reported lost last night, compared with ten the night of the previous attack.

OCT 3 1942  
RAF Admit Casualties

The port has been bombed six times before in an RAF campaign to weaken Nazi U-boat operations by smashing their source and bases.

Last night's operations included attacks upon Axis shipping off Holland.

The German high command claimed that twenty-two of the raiders were downed during the night and said the bombings at "several places in the north German coastal district" caused civilian casualties.

Home Front Quiet  
The home front remained quiet,



with the Government announcing tersely: "During darkness there was nothing to report."

A DNB dispatch broadcast by the Berlin radio said the British attacked points in northern Germany, but declared the raids were of no military importance and did only slight damage.

The news agency, differing from the high command, said twenty of the raiders were shot down—losses which it declared were "out of all proportion to the effects of the attacks."

## Briton Designs New Fighter Plane Called Better Than Spitfire

**Typhoon. Credited With Speed of 400 M.P.H., Still on Secret List**

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The designer of the famous Hurricane fighting plane, one of Britain's leading air weapons, has fathered another fighter, the Typhoon, which was pictured today as superior even to the celebrated Spitfire.

The Typhoon was reported to be a decisive retort to Germany's bid for air superiority in the Focke-Wulf 190, the only Axis plane which has presented a serious challenge to the Spitfire.

The Typhoon, a single-engined plane unofficially credited with a speed of more than 400 miles an hour like the Spitfire, is still on the secret list. Its existence was mentioned publicly for the first time last April, but the extent of its production and use by the RAF is still unknown. In the last few weeks, however, there has been increasing talk about it.

Designer Sydney Camm is understood to have conceived the Typhoon in 1937 soon after completing the first Hurricane and to have used reports on the Hurricane's performance in the battle of Britain as a guide in completing the Typhoon improvements.

Mr. Camm is perhaps the top British designer since the death of R. J. Mitchell, father of the Spitfire. It is said that it required 5,000 drawings to perfect the Typhoon. Construction started even before the 2,400-horsepower Sabre engines,

with which it is powered, had their final test.

The Typhoon is armed with machine-guns and cannon and is said to have an amazing climbing ability. It is believed the plane which Aircraft Production Minister Llewellyn referred to in Parliament last July when he said:

"There are two new German planes but we know a great deal about them. Our newest plane now coming into production is better at nearly every height and as good at any."

## DIEPPE RANGER GIVEN AWARD

**Corporal Franklin M. Koons, Of Iowa, Receives British Military Medal**

**Cited For "Conspicuous And Admirable Leadership"**

**During Raid**  
**OCT 3 1942**

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 2.—Corporal Franklin M. Koons, member of the American Ranger battalion, was awarded the British military medal today for "conspicuous and admirable leadership" during the August 19 raid on Dieppe.

Corporal Koons, from Swea City, Iowa, was one of the few Americans to go along with British and Canadian forces and was one of the first four American soldiers to fight on French soil in this war.

The 23-year-old Koons was in charge of a detachment of Ranger snipers during the raid. He was the only American among a number of British and Canadian soldiers who were decorated by the British for bravery at Dieppe.

**Carries On Under Fire**

The citation accompanying his award said Koons continued to carry on with marked success under fire which eventually heavily damaged the building from which he and his men were sniping.

Koons, an ex-live stock auctioneer in Iowa, gave this account of the raid:

"When we got aboard our ship

Mountbatten (Lord Mountbatten, the Commando chief) talked to us briefly. He struck me as a grand guy, very full of fight. He made us all laugh and we were very cheerful, which is what I like because it did not make me feel in the least degree frightened.

**Slept Long Time**

"After he talked to us I slept quite a long time. I awoke about half an hour before we entered the landing craft. I took my rifle and 260 rounds. I also had three grenades and one smoke grenade.

"The sea was choppy and it was very dark. We moved off at once and everything was so comfortable that I fell asleep again and dozed for quite a while until some spray woke me up.

"We approached France in the dawn. Just before we got near the coast Jerry woke up and began firing a great deal, but not at us.

"The air force came over and shot the shore installations to bits. The support they gave us was terrific and they never left us alone for longer than fifteen minutes.

**Waded Ashore**

"We waded ashore thirty or forty yards. On the beach we consolidated and moved off to our objective, some German batteries up the gullies.

"We met little resistance at first, but there was a little wire which we climbed over. As we went on the number of snipers who started shooting at us increased, but we still did not have casualties.

"Presently we got to a little farm built around a yard which we used for cover. It was about 200 yards from our objective, the batteries. The snipers then got very bad and caused us quite a few casualties. Our first task was to clear the farm buildings to make sure no Jerry was in them.

**Found Small Stable**

"We did it. We found a small stable in which we put the wounded. I kind of lost my head then and surged in front of the barn, but I soon realized that was foolish and got back into the stable. There I found a splendid spot for sniping through a slit in a brick wall.

"The German batteries were getting a tremendous plastering by shells from our light mortars. I fired a number of rounds at stray Jerries.

"The Commandos I was with had

as much as they could handle with the snipers. Other troops attacking the batteries direct were luckier. They rushed in and blew up the batteries and ammunition dumps. The noise was terrific and I saw them go into the air a few hundred yards from me.

**Time To Go Back**

"As soon as they were blown up it was time to go back. We cleared out the wounded and I volunteered to act as one of the rear guards. The main body marched back to the beaches carrying the wounded. I remained with the rear guard and we went from hedge to hedge, fighting a rear-guard action.

"There was a bit of sniping on the way back to the beach, but we did not leave behind any casualties, only our dead. . . .

"The English were very calm and quiet. They've got plenty of guts.

"When we got to the beach the landing craft were some distance out because they could not get closer, owing to rocks. Some of us got a boat on which we put the casualties, but found it had stuck on a rock. We got it off and brought it alongside a motor launch.

**Loaded Casualties**

"We loaded the casualties on a launch which transferred them to a destroyer. I remained aboard the launch and had a wonderful experience watching dogfighting between Spitfires and Messerschmitts fought out at a height of 700 or 800 feet.

"I saw one Jerry hit the sea and I saw a Spitfire crash. We pulled the pilot out of the water and found he was an American.

"That's all there was to it."

## Five Americans In Dieppe Raid Honored

[By the Associated Press]

Ottawa, Oct. 2.—Five Americans fighting with the Canadian army—three of them Detroiters, one a North Dakotan and the fifth a native of New Bedford, Mass.—were honored today for heroism in the August 19 assault on

Dieppe.

Among 178 men in an honors list announced by Defense Minister J. L. Ralston, they were:

Corp. Robert Carle, of the Essex Scottish Regiment, son of Mrs. Jessie Carle, Detroit, awarded the Military Medal.

Lieut. James Chaney Palms, of the Essex Scottish Regiment, son of Francis J. Palms, of Detroit, killed in action, mentioned in dispatches.

Corp. John Donaldson, of the Essex Scottish Regiment, of Detroit, mentioned in dispatches.

**Levesque And Fenner**

Regimental Sergeant Major Rosario Levesque, of Les Fusiliers Mont-Royal, a native of New Bedford, Mass., but for many years a resident of Montreal, awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Private Oliver Odeen Fenner, of the South Saskatchewan Regiment, of Cooperstown, N. D., awarded the Military Medal.

The first Victoria Cross to be awarded a member of the Canadian fighting forces in this war went to Lieut. Col. Cecil C. I. Merritt, 33, of Vancouver, B. C., who commanded the South Saskatchewan Regiment in the Dieppe attack. Now a prisoner of war, he was cited "for matchless gallantry and inspiring leadership." The Victoria Cross is the British Empire's highest award for valor.

## Reds Slash Holes In German Lines

**Stalingrad Defenders Press Foe in Northwest, Improve Positions Inside City.**

MOSCOW, Saturday, Oct. 3.—(AP) The Red army punched more holes in the Nazi flank northwest of Stalingrad yesterday, and bettered its positions in a building-to-building fight inside the ruined city which today entered its 40th day of historic siege.

A high command communique at midnight said the stoic Stalingrad garrison had killed 1,600 more Germans and destroyed or captured 153 Nazi tanks in yesterday's opera-

tions which found the Russians suffering only a slight reverse south of the city.

There the Russians were said to have given up a wedge driven into the enemy's positions after 16 of the 50 tanks hurled against them had been destroyed.

In two sectors of the front northwest of Stalingrad the communique said the Russians did this:

Dislodged the Germans from a

number of fortified points, including a hilltop; smashed seven enemy tanks, five guns, 14 machineguns, and wiped out about two companies (400 men) of enemy infantry; and captured 130 crippled German tanks which had been buried as stationary firing points.

**Heavy Assault Beaten Off**

In the city area itself the communique said the Russians beat off one heavy German assault in which 700 Nazis and several tanks were destroyed in one sector. In another "our troops forged through, clearing individual buildings of the enemy."

"About one battalion (500 men) of German infantry was wiped out in street fighting," it added.

These two actions apparently formed part of the Red army's stiffened stand in the northwestern outskirts of Stalingrad where the Russians yesterday acknowledged a 200-yard German penetration.

In the Caucasus the Russian-

Nazi infantry and two tanks were destroyed.

**Cut Into Enemy Lines**

On the Voronezh front on the upper Don far above Stalingrad the Russians said a renewal of fighting found Red army tommy gunners penetrating enemy rear positions to wipe out a company of German infantry. These troops "are still fighting inside the German defense area," the communique said.

In a counter action across the river an enemy battalion left 400 dead on the eastern bank when it re-crossed the water barrier, the Russians said.

The amazing Russian stand at Stalingrad found the Germans fighting desperately to force a local decision just a year from the day the enemy started what it expected to be its final offensive against Moscow.

The Nazi command failed at Moscow in both the Oct. 2 and Nov. 6 offensives. Now, after 39 days of direct assault on Stalingrad, the situation is critical.

The Germans are confined to positional warfare in the streets of the Volga city, and the latest Russian dispatches say that a famed Red army guard division has taken the initiative, routing the enemy systematically from house after house along fortified thoroughfares.

**Victory Eludes Germans**

In the northwest suburbs the Germans are pressing their main offensive with fresh divisions and tanks brought from other fronts, but a decisive turn of the battle is not yet sighted.

In the northwest suburbs the Germans are pressing their main offensive with fresh divisions and tanks brought from other fronts, but a decisive turn of the battle is not yet sighted. (The Nazi command claimed the capture of the northwest suburb of Orlovka.)

Along the great outer arc of the Stalingrad battle, swinging west from the Volga, the Germans maintain numerical superiority in fighting which still is mobile, but Russian relief attacks from the north have forced the foe to yield successive hills and ravines. Today's mid-day communique reported a Red guard unit had dislodged the Germans from yet another height northwest of Stalingrad.

Southeast of Novorossisk, along the Black sea coast, the Russians said a Red counter attack destroyed an Axis wedge. Approximately 300 German and Rumanian troops were killed, the communique added, and in another sector a company of



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Whatever the outcome of the battle for Stalingrad, the Germans now appear as far as ever from the final victory which they tried to clinch a year ago. They face another winter with their lines extended across the inhospitable steppes.

## Red Counter-Attacks Jolt Germans At Stalingrad

OCT 3 1942 By the Associated Press

Moscow, Oct. 2—Stalingrad's indomitable will to resist was reported today to be producing fresh counter-attacks both inside and outside the battered city, and the latest German power drive was said to have been limited to 200 or 300 yards in the northwestern suburbs.

Out of the maelstrom, on this thirty-ninth day of siege, there merged the dominant fact that the Germans, although straining with full reserve power, still were denied even the localized decision sorely needed to save their prestige.

### Reports Overlap

Beyond that, it was virtually impossible to assess the situation on the basis of overlapping and oft-

times confusing dispatches reaching Moscow from the embattled Volga metropolis.

Russian claims included a report that a Red army guard division was routing Germans from house after house in a counter-attack synchronized with Russian offensive action outside Stalingrad; but at the same time the Germans were reported gnawing deeper into the northwestern suburbs, and progressively fortifying their lodgments inside the city.

One dispatch would picture a reversion to positional warfare within Stalingrad, and another would tell of German tanks charging through the streets, with as many as seventy repulsed in one sector of that constricted terrain, and several dozen others blocked elsewhere.

### Shifts Frequent

Battle positions passed from de-

fender to attacker and back again like poker chips.

The newspaper *Izvestia* reported repulse of a German tank force in the city which was followed by a renewed tank assault backed up by

motorized infantry. Russian reinforcements, however, arrived in time, counter-attacked and restored the positions destroying fifteen German tanks and killing hundreds of men, *Izvestia* said.

Whatever the outcome of the battle of Stalingrad, the Germans now seemed to be further than ever from the final victory they tried to clinch a year ago in the lunge at Moscow, and faced another winter with lines extended across the inhospitable steppes.

The Germans pressed their own offensive from the northwest even as the Russians struck back along the fortified and blast-pitted streets of the Volga River industrial center.

### Defense Action Stressed

The noon communique stressed defensive action within Stalingrad. It stated that Russian detachments accounted for 10 tanks of a large attacking force with shell fire, rifles and grenades and killed 200 men, driving the survivors back to their initial positions.

The outnumbered flyers of the Red Air Force were declared to have brought down nine enemy planes in combat.

Capture of another settlement south of Stalingrad and seizure of a strategic hill-top northwest of the city were attributed to Red Army men in the day's official reports.

In the dislodgement of Germans from the height northwest of Stalingrad, the noon communique said, about 300 enemy officers and men were killed and 18 dugouts and blockhouses were destroyed.

### 1,500 Wiped Out

Further tolls were reported levied on enemy strength on the Mozdok, Leningrad and Novorossisk fronts. The communique said one Soviet unit wiped out about 1,500 German and Rumanian officers and men in three days of the battle of the West-

ern Caucasus southeast of Novorossisk.

Fresh Nazi divisions brought from other fronts rushed into the Stalingrad struggle, but the Russians said a decisive turn still was not sighted.

As evidence of the intensity of the battle, *Izvestia* reported the Germans rained 3,000 shells as well as many trench mortar projectiles against one narrow Russian salient.

The newspaper estimated the Nazi offensive in the northwestern suburbs gained only 200 or 300 yards, and said these cost the invaders heavy casualties. The fighting in that area was reported centered about a settlement where the Russians had slain 900 of the enemy in two days.

Inside the city, penetrated previously from the south and west, the Germans were said to be fortifying every house left standing. Dispatches said the invaders were felling the trees which made Stalingrad one of the garden cities of the Soviet Union to clear fields of fire for their guns.

### Tanks Fight Duels

Despite this work, however, the army newspaper *Red Star* said Russian troops ejected the Germans progressively from their footholds with the guard division, commanded by a Gen. Rodintzev, taking the lead in sweeping through the Nazi lines.

Red Army tanks were reported blocking enemy tanks with a fierce drumfire of shells. Red Air Force fighters duelled with Nazi bombers.

Soviet troops both above and below Stalingrad were converting farm houses and cabins into defen-

sive works, fighting off the enemy from rooftops and chimneys.

The Russians struck at the Germans again in several areas northwest of Stalingrad and *Izvestia* said they destroyed 42 pillboxes, 39 firing points and several artillery batteries and killed 2,000 Germans at one point.

The Communist party newspaper *Pravda* reported the Germans were forced to abandon several hills and ravines under Russian attacks in that region.

### Nazi Infantry Beaten Off

Action picked up on the northwestern front above Moscow. The communique said a Red Army formation beat off repeated Nazi infantry attacks and slew about 700 officers and men.

"On another sector of the front our units, as a result of active operations, pressed back the enemy somewhat and captured two mortars,

20 machine guns, 2 wireless stations and other booty," it was announced.

Soviet marines were credited with killing some 500 invaders and capturing prisoners in the battle for the western Caucasus southeast of Novorossisk. Another 200 were declared to have fallen during a vain attack on a Red Army position in the Mozdok region.

The Soviet Information Bureau said two German transports with a total displacement of 18,000 tons were sunk by Red Navy craft in the Baltic Sea, this following its report yesterday that a 10,000-ton Axis transport had been sent to the bottom of those waters.

## Stalingrad Battle Shifting To North, Nazis Say

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London, Oct. 2 (P)—A Moscow broadcast, quoted by Reuters, said today that the Germans' losses on the Stalingrad front had risen to seventy-five per cent. of the effectives thrown into the bat-

New York, Oct. 2—DNB, official German news agency, in a Berlin broadcast heard today by the Associated Press listening post,

quoted military quarters as saying that during the last two days the main weight of the battle of Stalingrad had gradually moved toward the northern German flank.

Earlier, the high command had claimed the capture of Orlovka, on Stalingrad's northwestern outskirts.

"In the northern part the artillery struggles and aerial combats have increased to a violence never expected so far," DNB's dispatch said. "Communication between single fighting groups is hardly possible any longer through the smoke of exploding projectiles and the dust of crashing howitzers."

### Nazis Inch Forward

"German infantry troops and sappers are fighting their way forward step by step. Stukas are incessantly releasing their bombs on the ruins of blocks of houses and are curbing the spirit of resistance with their direct hits."

The earlier high command announcement also claimed the encirclement of a major Soviet group

to the west of Orlovka.

The communique said Orlovka had been converted into a strong Russian defense position.

### 124 Red Tanks Claimed

New Soviet thrusts against the German barrier to the north of Stalingrad were repulsed, it said,

with a loss yesterday of 124 Red army tanks.

The communique said that German attacks were progressing southeast of Lake Ilmen, on the Leningrad front in the north, and that "the annihilation of Soviet

divisions encircled in fighting during recent days is about to be completed" south of Lake Ladoga.

### Caucasus Gains Reported

Heavy activity by combined Axis air forces also was reported by Germans defending the Nazi flank between the Don and Volga rivers, by Germans and Rumanians pounding railway lines along the lower Volga and by Germans, Italians and Hungarians who were said to have smashed large amounts of railroad equipment and heavy weapons on the Don front.

New penetrations into the northwestern Caucasus also were reported in the communique.

### Red Gain At Bryansk Reported

London, Oct. 2 (P)—A Reuters dispatch from Moscow tonight said the Russians, in a drive on the Bryansk front southwest of Moscow, had recaptured an important inhabited locality and railway junction.

Eight German counter-attacks were thrown back, the dispatch said.

## U. S. Planes Blast Nazi Ships in Raid On Greek Port 1942

Two Hits Scored on Vessel In Pylos Supply Base; Egypt Action Drops Off

By the Associated Press.

CAIRO, Oct. 2.—American heavy bombers hit German shipping in another raid on Pylos, Greek port of supply for the Axis armies of North Africa, it was announced today as Lt. Gen. B. L. Montgomery declared his British 8th Army was preparing for the "next round" in the battle of Egypt.

The Americans were credited with scoring two direct hits on one ship and numerous near misses on others in their latest raid yesterday on Pylos, which lies on the southwest coast of the Greek Peloponnese.

Gen. Montgomery's declaration gave added significance to Wednesday's sudden thrust in which British forces, striking at dawn, gained a strategic elevation and wiped out a small salient held by the Axis in the central sector of the El Alamein front.

OCT 3 1942

In this operation, described as "strictly local," the British pinched off a wedge which had existed around the Bir El Munassib depression since Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's recently frustrated attempt to break through towards Alexandria and the valley of the Nile.

This line - straightening move drove the Axis forces back from fairly high ground at the lip of the depression, gaining for the British an elevation commanding battle-lines extending southward toward El Hameinat.

Gen. Montgomery's statement came as he pinned the Victoria Cross, Britain's highest decoration, on a New Zealand sergeant.

"We are preparing now for the next round, in which I am sure New Zealanders will play an important part," he said.

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The end of summer on the barren North African desert brought the general expectation that the El Alamein front would not long remain quiet.

### Situation Unsatisfactory

Military informants agreed that the present situation there was satisfactory to neither the British nor the Axis, and Marshal Rommel's presence this week in Berlin was interpreted to mean that fighting in Egypt will be one of the German high command's major preoccupations this autumn and winter.

Recent information from the Balkans told of continued heavy movement of military supplies toward Greece and Crete for transshipment to North Africa.

But a substantial portion of this flow is finding its way to the bottom of the Mediterranean as a result of air and submarine attacks. Much also is being destroyed in continuous raids on Tobruk and Bengasi.

In their latest attack on Pylos, the Americans flew several hundred miles into enemy territory to reach their objectives, headquarters of the United States Army Near East Air Forces announced.

"The attack was met by German and Italian fighter planes," the American war bulletin said. "A Messerschmitt-109 came in too close to the tightly-knit American formation and received a dose of top turret fire and was last seen diving away, followed by heavy smoke trails. 'The bomber crews said that Ital-

ian fighters trailing into the aerial attack took a look at the Messerschmitt, made a feeble pass at the formation and disappeared."

### Counterattacks Fail

A British communique said Axis forces failed in counterattacks to regain positions lost to the British in the central sector of the El Alamein front and that the British consolidated their hold on the new-won ground yesterday.

Six Axis planes were shot down by Allied airmen warding off dive-bombing assaults on the British troops and the enemy pilots forced to jettison their bombs on their own lines.

Axis artillery also shelled the British ineffectively on Thursday after fighting had raged throughout Wednesday.

The Axis forces, repulsed once in an attempt to drive the British from



their newly-won positions, refrained from any offensive gestures, and except for some artillery exchanges in the northern and central zones the land front as a whole remained quiet.

A bulletin reported that a large force of British medium bombers had made a successful attack the night before last on shipping at Tobruk, scoring direct hits on several ships, and that long-range fighters had attacked enemy trucks on the coastal supply road near Sidi Barrani. Two planes were reported lost in the latter operation.

## BRITISH PREPARE FOR BITTER FIGHT ON EGYPT FRONT

**OCT 3—1942**  
Localized Engagement Pinches Off German Salient in El Alamein Line.

CAIRO, Egypt, Oct. 2—(AP) Lieut. Gen. B. L. Montgomery announced today that his Eighth army is preparing for the "next round" as the end of summer brought conviction among observers that the coming autumn and winter will see a renewal of fierce, full-scale fighting over the brown, rocky ridges of North Africa.

Gen. Montgomery made his announcement after his troops in a localized engagement had pinched off a German salient in the El Alamein line 80 miles west of Alexandria and after American four-motored bombers, striking deep into the Axis supply system, raided the harbor of Pylos on the southeast coast of Greece.

### Ships Blasted

The mammoth raiders—more than 200 of which, the Vichy radio said, recently have flown toward Mediterranean battlegrounds by way of Gibraltar—were declared in a communique to have scored two direct hits on one supply merchantman yesterday and a large number of near misses on others.

One German Messerschmitt fighting plane which rose to beat off the attack was sent off smoking, while "Italian fighters, trailing into aerial attack, took a look at the Messerschmitt, made a feeble pass at the formation and disappeared," the communique added.

### Nazi Wedge Erased

The dawn thrust Wednesday by British forces, erased a wedge around the Bir El Munassib depression near the center of the El Alamein line which had existed since German Marshal Erwin Rommel made his abortive thrust the first week of September.

The British thus gained fairly high ground around the lip of the depression, but British sources emphasized that its value should not be overestimated.

Reports from the front said much hand-to-hand fighting took place and that the new British positions were consolidated under a terrific artillery barrage from British guns. This appeared to confirm reports that the British in recent weeks have received heavy reinforcements in artillery.

The fact that the position was mostly held by Italians seemed to bear out reports, also, that Rommel has withdrawn the bulk of his German fighters for rest in preparation for the winter and autumn.

General Montgomery's declaration was made as he pinned a decoration on a New Zealand sergeant.

### "Preparing For Next Round"

"We are preparing now for the next round, in which I am sure New Zealanders will play an important part," he said.

Observers saw signs that the groundwork is being laid for one

of the most vital battles of the war this winter in the presence of Rommel in Berlin Wednesday where he could confer with the highest authorities, and in the continued movement of military supplies southward toward Greece and Crete.

Rommel's carefully husbanded air force also took a beating when a formation of dive bombers and Messerschmitts attacked British troops while they were consolidating their new positions around Bir El Munassib. Although outnumbered two to one, American-made Kittyhawks of the RAF drove into the formations, shooting down six of the planes and forcing them to jettison their bombs among their own troops.

## Numerous British Tanks Destroyed, Italians Say

ROME (From Italian Broadcasts), Oct. 2 (AP)—The Italian high command today said numerous British tanks were destroyed in previously reported fighting on the Egyptian front Wednesday.

British bombers were over Tobruk during the night.

One of the raiders was hit by anti-aircraft fire from the Libyan supply port and crashed in flames, the high command said.

## 2 Vichy Ships Escaping From Madagascar Seized

By the Associated Press.

CAPE TOWN, Union of South Africa, Oct. 2.—British and South warships and South African planes have intercepted two Vichy French ships which escaped from Madagascar during the British invasion of that French island, naval authorities announced today.

The ships were the *Marechal Gallieni*, which has been escorted to a South African port, and the *Admiral Pierre*, which was scuttled. The latter formerly was the Greek ship *Ylannis* and was seized by the French in a Madagascar port.

## Vichy Denies Seizure Blame

**OCT 3—1942**  
(By the Associated Press)

Vichy, Oct. 2.—The Vichy Foreign Ministry said today that the French police had nothing to do with the arrests of Americans in the German-occupied zone and instructed Gaston Henry-Haye, Ambassador to Washington, to inform the United States Government to that effect.

This action followed a request by S. Pinkney Tuck, American charge d'affaires, for information on the roundup. The original version reaching Vichy was that French police made the arrests on instructions of the Nazis.

### Without List Of Names

The Interior Ministry declared that it had no detailed information on the roundup. It pointed out that since the Germans engineered the whole affair, French officials were without a list of names.

Latest word reaching here said that among some 1,400 reported arrested was Mrs. Eugene T. Mc-

Carthy, of the Lloyd Sloane publishing firm.

It was understood that the Americans were interned at Vittel, famed watering place which originally had been set up as a concentration center for British women. They are lodged in hotels and buildings in and around a mineral springs park which is fenced in and serves as the camp grounds.

## Laval Reports To Cabinet

(By the Associated Press)

Vichy, Oct. 2.—The French cabinet met today and heard Pierre Laval discuss what he considered the most pressing problems before his Government.

(A Berlin broadcast said one "was assumed" to have been defense measures by the Vichy regime to protect its African possessions. The radio dwelt specifically on Dakar, which Axis propaganda has portrayed recently as in imminent danger of attack.

### Mead's Statement Cited

(Transocean, a German official news agency, said that "the statement made by an American Senator to the effect that Dakar must be occupied . . . which became known to Vichy political circles Friday, has again increased the impression that Dakar is imminently threatened." Unconfirmed reports of United States forces in west Africa, it added, supported such fears.

(The reference apparently was to the call of United States Senator James M. Mead (Dem., N. Y.) yesterday for a break with Vichy, seizure of Cichy French possessions within the American sphere and the capture of Dakar by United States and British forces.)

### Labor Talks Reported

Laval told the Cabinet of his discussions in the last two weeks to "accelerate" the transfer of French labor to Germany and of measures planned for that purpose.

While morning newspapers informed the French of a coming withdrawal of white women and children from Dakar, a Vichy authority called attention to a declaration by Lieut. Gen. Eugene

Bridoux, War Secretary, that "new assaults may be conducted against certain of our territories."

### "Dakar Ready To Fight"

The newspaper *Le Matin* declared recently that "if an offensive were to occur against Dakar it would not take us by surprise."

"The Government has decided to put up as tenacious a resistance as that at Madagascar to the attackers," the newspaper said. "The means at our disposal in French West Africa are very superior to those we have in the big island."

## LAVAL'S REGIME PLANS TO DRAFT LABOR FOR NAZIS

Will Shift Entire Crews from French Factories to Germany.

**OCT 3—1942**  
(AP)

VICHY, Oct. 2—(AP) The Laval government decided today to meet Germany's demand for 150,000 skilled workers by virtually conscripting entire crews from French factories.

The decision was announced by Labor Minister Hubert de LaGardelle and Industrial Minister Bichelonne after conferring with Chief of State Petain. Some 13,000 will be affected since only 17,000 have enlisted in Laval's campaign to comply with Hitler's demand.

Enlisting labor for Germany was only one of the problems confronting the cabinet, which met with Laval today.

### Discuss Dakar

One subject was the defense of French possessions in Africa including Dakar, where the Germans apparently want to send troops to "aid its defense." War Secretary Bridoux said "new assaults may be conducted against certain of our territories" after newspapers for the first time told of the evacuation of women and children from Dakar. The press in ominous stories suggested that the Allies might soon attack the west African naval base, probably in a trial balloon test of French opinion before allowing the Germans to move in.

### Issue Statement

In a joint statement on the labor conscription, Ministers LaGardelle and Bichelonne said:

"The French-German agreement presupposes that the French government will take necessary measures to furnish labor asked by Germany. To this end the government has had to take recourse to a method of designation which makes it possible to group together with all fairness possible the members of an enterprise including workers, foremen and engineers according to their ages and family status."

The statement promised that the government would look after the workers sent to Germany as well as their families left at home. The workers were promised they would be well paid and treated.

## HERRIOT ARREST DARED IN FRANCE

Challenge to Vichy Collaboration with Axis Brings Retaliation.

**OCT 3—1942**  
(AP)

LONDON, Oct. 2—(AP) Edouard Herriot, 70-year-old former premier of France, was reported under arrest at his chateau outside Lyon in unoccupied France tonight because he had passionately challenged the Vichy regime's collaboration with the Axis.

The German and Italian radios made the announcement, without giving the reasons for the arrest, and the Swiss Telegraph agency reported in a dispatch from Vichy that he had been under surveillance for several days since writing a letter to Marshal Petain objecting to suppression of the French Parliament and declaring that Frenchmen would not stand for being dragged into a war against their former allies.

An Axis-controlled station, "Radio Revolution", was heard by Reuters news agency to declare tonight that Herriot was the "pivot of a somber conspiracy against the policy of Marshal Petain and his government."

In London, the arrest drew the comment of Gen. Charles deGaulle, who was quoted by the *News Chronicle* as saying "it is in prison that the best of Frenchmen are now to be found. In my opinion the personal ordeal to which he is subjected is great service rendered to France and to the republic." DeGaulle's headquarters said the

arrest of Herriot was a blunder, which the experienced Pierre Laval, chief of the Vichy government, would never make unless he was under great pressure by the Germans. "Such a blunder by Petain is inconceivable," headquarters added.

Recently Fighting French headquarters announced receipt of a copy of a letter from Herriot in which he resigned from the French Legion of Honor because the award had been given two Frenchmen fighting for the Germans on the eastern front.

"I would be betraying Clemenceau's memory and example of ardent and pure patriotism which he left us if I were to keep this decoration," he wrote Petain.

### Action "Intolerable"

"This thing seemed intolerable for the French conscience and future generations will judge it severely."

At the time of his reported letter to Petain challenging the drift toward active military collaboration with the Axis, the German-controlled Paris radio was leading a campaign to bring France into military alliance with the Nazis.

Secretary of State Hull, discussing the reported letter, described Herriot as a patriotic Frenchman of "rare courage" and said his letter was of tremendous significance.

### Laval Under Pressure

That Laval is under pressure by the Germans was evident today by the decision of the Vichy Cabinet to adopt virtual conscription in meeting German demands for French labor.

This stand was at variance with Laval's recent utterances in which he sought to make it appear that by his policies he had avoided application to the French of Germany's compulsory labor decrees for occupied territories.

Herriot, who made no secret of his friendship for England and the United States, is a former professor of Lyon University. He had been mayor of that city in Southern France from 1905 until 1941 when he was deposed by the Petain regime.

Premier the first time in 1924, he had been in many Cabinets, and at the time of the armistice in 1940 was president of the Chamber of Deputies.



## REPORT HERRIOT HELD

London, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—A roundabout report reaching London tonight, without confirmation, said that Edouard Herriot, former French Premier, had been arrested. The report was taken by Reuters from the Swedish radio, which credited it in turn to Vichy French and German advices.

A former professor at Lyons University, M. Herriot had been Mayor of Lyons for thirty-six years when he was deposed on June 21, 1941. Thereupon he published a memoir of his affection for the United States and Great Britain, and only last month he quit the French Legion of Honor in protest against Vichy's conferring that decoration on two Frenchmen fighting for Germany against Russia. He was 70 years old.

## Miners In Army Sought

[By the Associated Press]  
London, Oct. 2.—Seven members of Parliament, concerned by "discouraging pronouncements" forecasting a winter fuel shortage in Britain, drafted a formal demand today for the release of more miners from the nation's armed forces. They intend to present their demand in the form of a motion in the House of Commons, which opened a two-day debate on the coal crisis yesterday. The house is in recess today.

Three Parties Represented  
The resolution will ask for "immediate release" of miners "for a period covering at least the winter months or as shall suffice to enable adequate stocks to be accumulated." The signers of the motion included representatives of the Conservative, Liberal and Labor parties.

## 10 Killed In Swiss Train Crash

London, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—Ten persons were killed and sixteen injured seriously by a head-on collision of a passenger train and a freight at a bend in the railway track near Biel, Switzerland, the Swiss radio said today.

## EXPLOSIONS IN LIEGE

London, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—The Free Belgian news agency today reported two recent bomb explosions at Liege, in Belgium, one in a factory where several Rexist (Belgian Nazis) were wounded, and another which wrecked a German labor exchange.

## One Baby, Six 'Mothers'

London, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—Condensed milk was scarce in suburban Croyden, so one store decided to sell only to customers with babies.

When the proprietor saw six different women enter the same day with a familiar looking, ginger-haired baby he started asking questions.

All six had borrowed the baby.

## British Woman Aide Here Wins Diplomatic Status

[By The Associated Press]  
LONDON, Oct. 2.—The long campaign of British women Members of Parliament for recognition of their sex in the diplomatic service has been answered with the granting of local diplomatic status to Canadian-born Mary Craig McGeachy, a member of the staff of Harold Beresford Butler, British Minister in Washington and director general of information services.

Miss McGeachy, a native of London, Ont., and a graduate of the University of Toronto, is believed to be the first British woman to attain such a status. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden informed Irene Ward, Conservative House of Commons member, of Miss McGeachy's new status yesterday.

## Taylor to Leave Lisbon Soon for London Visit

[By the Associated Press]  
LISBON, Oct. 2.—Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's special envoy to the Vatican who is on his way home after conferences with the Pope, said today "my mission is not yet completed, and I am leaving for London shortly." He met representatives of the American, British and Portuguese

press today, accompanied by Bert Fish, United States Minister to Portugal, after conferences yesterday with Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar.

## ALLIES PUSH PAST MENARI, NEW GUINEA

Aussies Near Crest Of Stanley Mountains, Meet

No Opposition  
OCT 3 1942

What Happened To Japs Is Mystery—Fortresses Blast Foe's Bases

[By the Associated Press]  
General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Saturday, Oct. 3.—Australian bush soldiers, pushing up the slippery slopes of the Owen Stanley mountains, have passed Menari, forty-six airline miles, sixty-four by trail, from Port Moresby. General MacArthur announced today.

The surprising advance—strong opposition had been expected in naturally strong positions—was accomplished "without establishing contact with the enemy," the bulletin from Allied headquarters said, and placed the Australians on the final leg of the dash for the gap which pierces the crest of the mountains.

## Jap Retreat A Mystery

What had happened so suddenly to the apparently strong force of Japanese which at one time drove to within thirty-two miles of Port Moresby and then seemed to melt away still was not explained in official announcements.

Allied air strafing and bombing

of the pack trail, which continued, may account for much of the Japanese retreat, however, and today's communique reported that the much-battered Wairopi bridge, the Japanese supply bottleneck on the upward trail from Buna, was now "almost completely destroyed."

## Fortresses Blast Japs

American Flying Fortresses also smashed at the distant bases of Rabaul and Buin in New Britain and the Solomons, scoring a hit on one cruiser, setting two large transports afire with direct hits and probably hitting a second cruiser and another vessel.

The Rabaul airdrome and an ammunition dump also were blasted, and the airdrome at Buka in the Solomons attacked.

Another unsolved puzzle of the New Guinea fight was the continued absence of strong Japanese air resistance. Headquarters expressed the belief that the Japanese would have to call for air support if the Australian advance continued.

## Trained For Test

The Australians who took the Ioribaiwa ridge and Nauro and who now are pressing beyond Menari were trained in the grimmest endurance tests before taking the field.

Some marched more than forty-eight miles in fourteen hours and went on five-day hikes, fording rivers, climbing mountains and sleeping in temperatures close to zero, then slogging on through noon-day heat.

The Allied troops were about 40 airline miles from Port Moresby, but 64 miles by the tortuous, slippery trails over which they must drag their supplies and artillery by hand. The slowness of their advance attested to their extreme vigil against Japanese traps believed hidden in some of the world's wildest terrain.

## Japanese Withdraw Deeper Into Wilds Of New Guinea

OCT 3 1942  
Australians Approaching Settlement 46 Miles North of Port Moresby

[By the Associated Press]

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEAD-QUARTERS, Australia, Oct. 2.—The Japanese, balked in their drive toward Port Moresby, withdrew deeper into the fastnesses of New Guinea's Owen Stanley Mountains today, cautiously pursued by Australian troops and harried by Allied planes.

A communique from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters indicated the Australians were approaching Menari, a mountain hamlet 46 miles north of Port Moresby, where it was believed the Japanese might try to make a stand, but apparently there was no contact between the opposing forces yesterday.

Menari is about 4 miles beyond Nauro, which the Australians reoccupied Wednesday after a swift 10-mile advance from Ioribaiwa the preceding day.

The comparative slowness of the Australians' progress over the tricky terrain indicated they were taking no chances on running into an ambush.

## Enemy Bases Attacked

Meanwhile, Airacobras and Flying Fortresses attacked the enemy's bases at Salamaua and Buna on the East Coast of New Guinea and hammered the mountain trails along which the Japanese were trying to keep supplies moving up to the front.

A special target of the Allied air raiders was the Wairopi bridge over the Kumasi River, which was attacked four times yesterday by Airacobras and Flying Fortresses. A large section of the span, damaged the previous day and partly repaired by the Japanese during the night, was reported destroyed by high explosives.

The bridge is the bottleneck of the Japanese supply line, for it offers the only means of moving heavy material across the rain-swollen Kumasi River, and hence has been the object of daily attacks by Allied airmen.

Relatively little action was reported elsewhere in the Southwest Pacific, though Allied air scouts maintained ceaseless patrols over the waters northeast and northwest of Australia.

## Virginian Aided in Attack

Among the American fighter pilots who participated in the attacks on Wairopi Bridge were Lts. Bill Nolan of Norfolk, Va., and James Miller of Salinas, Calif.

Starting off the new work with an early morning foray, the two flyers discovered large stacks of timber at both ends of the 200-foot span which the Japanese apparently had been using for repair work. They unloaded incendiaries which started two towering fires and then swept up the trail toward Menari on a strafing expedition.

After Flying Fortresses had bombed the bridge in midmorning Lt. Nolan and Lt. Miller returned and finished off the job by scoring two direct hits.

The pilots reported the bridge "unserviceable" and it was believed it would take the Japanese some time to repair it.

Aleutian operations were a submarine and a transport. Another transport and a cargo ship were damaged. The only United States loss in the action was one fighter plane.

## Communique No. 137

Navy Department communique No. 137 said:

## "North Pacific:

"1. On September 27 army Liberator bombers dropped bombs on enemy ships and shore installations at Kiska. One Zero fighter was shot down. Damage to bomb objectives could not be determined. All our

# Underseas Craft Raise Toll To 41 Damaged, 74 Destroyed

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 2.—American warplanes and submarines were officially credited today with sinking or damaging twelve Japanese ships in the Aleutian islands and the far Pacific in attacks on Japan's vital sea communications.

A navy communique said United States Army planes blasting at the Japanese invasion forces in the Aleutians probably sank two Japanese ships, damaged two others and shot down six Zero fighters.

## Subs Boost Toll To 115

The navy's announcement on the blows in the Aleutians followed a previous navy communique reporting that United States submarines operating in the western Pacific—presumably around Japan's home waters—had sunk or damaged eight more ships, thereby boosting the total of enemy ships sunk or damaged by American underseas raiders to 115.

Listed as probably sunk in the

planes returned.

## Escorted By Destroyer

"2. On the same date near the island Attu three army bombers attacked a transport, escorted by a destroyer. Near misses damaged the transport, which, when last seen, had stopped.

"3. During the morning of September 28 a strong force of army heavy bombers, escorted by pursuit craft, again bombed enemy ships and buildings at Kiska. Zero fighters and anti-aircraft batteries on surface vessels attempted to repel this attack. A transport and a submarine were damaged and probably sunk and five Zero fighters were shot down. One of our pursuit planes was lost.

## Kiska Strated

"4. During the afternoon of September 28 army bombers again attacked the Kiska area, strafing and bombing ships and shore facilities. Results of this attack are not



known.

"5. During the same afternoon army planes attacked an enemy cargo ship northwest of Kiska. The ship was bombed and strafed and left in a damaged condition."

These five actions in a two-day period raised the number of ships which the Japanese have had blasted in the Aleutians to thirteen sunk, three probably sunk and twenty-one damaged—a total of thirty-seven.

**Army Operations Extended**  
The raid on the transport near Attu indicated that the army's long-range, four-engine bombers had gone far afield from the usual scene of their Aleutians operations. Attu, which was the first island reported occupied by the Japanese in early June, is the westernmost of the Aleutians.

Recent operations had been concentrated in the vicinity of Kiska, where in the last two months both army and navy planes and submarines have kept the enemy under

a steady pounding even in the face of adverse weather conditions, fogs being very common in the north Pacific islands.

**Communique No. 136**  
An earlier Navy communique, No. 136, said:  
"Far East.

"1. United States submarines have reported the following results of operations against the enemy in Far Eastern waters:

"One large seaplane tender sunk.  
"One large cargo passenger ship sunk.

"One large freighter sunk.  
"Two medium sized cargo ships sunk.

"Two medium sized cargo ships damaged and probably sunk.  
"One large tanker damaged.

"2. These actions have not been announced in any previous Navy Department communique."

These successful attacks by American undersea raiders raised the total bag of Japanese ships taken by submarines, as reported by the navy here, to 74 vessels sunk, 19 probably sunk and 22 damaged—a grand total of 115 ships.

**Solomons Not Included**

The operations announced by the navy today did not include any sub activities in the Solomon Islands campaign since the navy refers to the Solomons as being in the South Pacific.

The navy's last previous submarine report was made on Sep-

tember 17, suggesting that while the period covered by today's communique was not specified, it possibly covered a period of about two weeks.

## GEN. ARNOLD GIVEN D. S. C. AFTER FLIGHT

Is Honored On Completion  
Of Trip From Australia

To D. C.  
OCT 3 1942

Citation Refers To "Con-  
spicuous Demonstra-  
tion Of Leadership"

*[By the Associated Press]*  
Washington, Oct. 2—The Distinguished Service Medal was presented today to Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commanding general of the Army Air Forces, on his arrival at Bolling Field, District of Columbia, after a 22,000-mile air survey of the South Pacific.

He flew from Brisbane, Australia, here in a total elapsed time of slightly more than seventy-seven hours.

**Betters Brett's Time**  
Arriving at Hamilton Field, California, last night, after thirty-five hours and fifty-three minutes actual flying time from Brisbane, General Arnold bettered the thirty-six hours ten minutes time set by Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett in August from Brisbane to San Francisco in an army B-17 four-engined heavy bomber.

The citation of General Arnold for the Distinguished Service Medal referred to his "extraordinary achievement while participating in an aerial flight from Brisbane, Australia, to Bolling Field,

District of Columbia, September 29, 1942, to October 2."

**Leadership Lauded**  
The citation said General Arnold "gave a conspicuous demonstration of leadership, the strategic mobility of long-range army aircraft and the ability of the high air commander to maintain intimate contact with his units in the field."

The decoration was presented to General Arnold by Robert A. Lovett, Assistant Secretary of War for Air.

General Arnold made the trip in a Consolidated C-87, the transport version of the Consolidated B-24 four-engined Liberator heavy bomber.

**Receive Air Medal**  
Others on the plane received the Air Medal.

They were; Brig. Gen. St. Clair Streett, Fort Myer, Virginia; Col. William L. Ritchie, Helena, Ark. Col. C. P. Cabell, Dallas, Texas Major Alva Ping, San Anselmo, Cal., the pilot; Major Charles F. Skannall, Denver, Col.; Major C. A. Peterson, Fort Myer; Capt. Marshall A. Elkins, Waco, Texas; Capt. Robert F. Arnoldus, La Grande, Ore., the navigator; First Lieutenant E. A. McCabe, Washington, D. C.; Second Lieutenant Carl Hansman, Los Angeles; Staff Sergeants Robert A. Rhodes, Duncansville, Pa., and James W. Hemenway, King Hill, Idaho; Sergt. Robert E. Fulton, Clarinda, Iowa, and Corporal G. M. Canapi, Kalamazoo, Mich.

The citation for each of these said as a member he exhibited "exceptional professional skill, courage and endurance."

With Lovett to welcome General Arnold and his crew were Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff of the army, and other high-ranking army officers.

**Wins Silver Star**  
Meanwhile, Col. Alan Shapley, a former football star at the Naval Academy, became today the first member of the Marine Corps to win the navy's newly authorized Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action.

With machine-gun bullets ripping the water and bombs exploding around him as he swam at Pearl Harbor after the bombing and

sinking of his ship December 7, Colonel Shapley rescued Corporal Earl Nightingale, of Compton, Cal., who was struggling in the water.

In announcing the award, Secretary Knox's commendation said that "although Colonel Shapley's strength almost gave out, he refused to abandon the corporal and succeeded in bringing him safely ashore."

## Yorktown's Chief Praises His Crew

*[By the Associated Press]*

Los Angeles, Oct. 2—The navies of old, which helped write many a proud chapter in American history, were composed of "wooden ships and iron men," so tradition says, and the only difference today, declares Commander Dixie Kiefer, late of the sunken carrier Yorktown, is that now the ships are of iron, too.

Commander Kiefer, chunky, forthright executive officer of the Yorktown, which sank following the Midway victory over a Japanese fleet, is at his home here recovering from battle injuries. And he had an explosive answer to a query as to whether American naval personnel of the past was any tougher than the youths who man the fleet's steel-clad, streamlined and speedy vessels of today. The answer was: "Hell, no!"

**Deed Of Fighter Pilot**  
"For instance, there was the Yorktown fighter pilot which chased

a Jap torpedo plane squarely into our own anti-aircraft fire, and shot it down. He knew our fire was curtaining the carrier, but he rode right in regardless, and got the Jap before he could let us have a torpedo.

"Our own tracer bullets set the American pilot's plane afire, and his voice came over the radio, calmly announcing he thought he'd jump.

"He came over in a slow loop and dropped into the water. I'm happy to say he was saved, too, and the rescue was another example of heroism. In the mist of the torpedo attack an American destroyer cut by him, slowed and tossed him a

line."

Kiefer didn't suggest it, but he must be something of an iron man himself. When the Yorktown sank, he shattered an ankle abandoning ship (he was among the last off) and swam an hour and 20 minutes with a useless right leg before he was picked up.

## YORKTOWN CHIEF LAUDS HIS PILOTS

Japs Good, But Not as Good  
as U. S. Flyers, Says  
Capt. Buckmaster.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 2—(AP) Captain Elliot Buckmaster, who commanded the aircraft carrier Yorktown, says the Japanese are very good pilots and have determination, "But they certainly are not as good as ours."

The way the big-broad-shouldered officer enunciated the "but" left no doubt of his emphasis on the Americans.

Captain Buckmaster was in command of the Yorktown from January, 1941, until the carrier went down last June after the battle of Midway. During that time the vessel steamed more than 100,000 miles and its warbirds distinguished themselves in attacks on the Marshall and Gilbert islands, at Salamau and Lae, at Tulagi, in the Coral sea and in the battle of Midway.

"Our planes are good and we are progressing and will continue to progress faster than the Japanese," Captain Buckmaster said in an interview at the Norfolk naval air station, where he relinquished command as of today preparatory to taking over as head of the naval air primary training central command at Kansas City, Kas. "We have better facilities and we'll turn out better planes."

He had high praise for the officers and men of the Yorktown

and declared that "the thought that is nearest the heart of those who served on the Yorktown is that some day another great carrier will be named Yorktown and that we may have the honor to serve on her."

## Japanese Reported Weighing Big-Scale Drive on Kunming

Said to Be Convinced  
That Coastal Campaign  
Can Never Break China

*Dan de Luce returned to the United States this week from three years on the world's war fronts, from Poland to Malaya. He covered 100,000 miles, saw fighting on three continents. Here he reports the possibilities of a new Japanese attempt to throttle*

OCT 3 1942  
By DAN DE LUCE

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—Japanese brains directing the slow-motion war in China are reported toying with the plan of a big-scale drive into Yunnan Province to seize Kunming, mile-high provincial capital through which passes a trickle of air-borne defense supplies from America to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

The Yunnan offensive is a winter project, revamped out of the failure of the Japanese 15th Army Corps to make a bridgehead on the Salween River last May and expand the corps' complete victory in Burma into a crushing blow at China herself. Yunnan is a strategic prize of the first magnitude, in which the enemy could dangerously outflank Chungking. But the cost of conquest would not be cut-rate.

Bare, indisputable facts show that the Japanese have frittered away another summer in China and now, in the autumn, they have practically nothing to show for their thousands of dead in Chekiang Province on the coastal strip 200 miles south of Shanghai and for the war planes they lost in fruitless challenge of the United States Army expeditionary squadrons.

**Can't Afford the Gamble.**

To win anything, the Japanese still face the necessity of gambling

more than they can afford to lose—especially when they have so many risks elsewhere.

For more than a month, the Japanese command has been pulling back troops from the forward points reached in the so-called "bomb-Tokio" airfields offensive. A shortening of lines and a reduction of fighting strength have taken place, with jubilant Chinese forces walking almost unopposed into localities the Japanese once captured by bitter struggles. About as many potential bases for bombing Tokio are now in Chinese hands as when the Japanese command, in visible alarm, began an attempt to wipe them out after Brig. Gen. Jimmy Doolittle's B23s roared within view of the Mikado's palace.

Three factors mainly are credited by Far Eastern observers for the shifting emphasis of Japanese operations:

1. The Japanese need to economize and keep mobile reserves for possible use in the South Pacific or Siberia.

2. The meager results achieved despite a protracted campaign in Chekiang.

3. Prospects that an attack on Yunnan would bring a final decision in China much nearer than wasteful attempts to mop up the China coast.

**Enemy Moving Troops.**

Chinese intelligence operatives have confirmed that Japanese troops in considerable number have been sent across French Indo-China to the Yunnan frontier around Loi Kaw. The Japanese air force in this area has been augmented, apparently with a view to striking hard at bomb-scarred Kunming, although American fighter pilots have been defending it with deadly skill for nearly a year. Japanese agents have started a new flood of rumors that certain Yunnan provincial officials are ready to "sell out." Activity of Japanese regiments on the Burma-Yunnan frontier has given grounds for speculation that the Yunnan offensive, if it comes, will be at least a two-pronged onslaught.

Yunnan is no picnic for an invader. It is ruggedly mountainous. Except for the old Burma road extending to Kunming and a narrow-gauge railroad that formerly provided a link with French Indo-China, it offers little to ease the transport problems of an invading army. But Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek doesn't rely too much on "impenetrable terrain"—which in Malaya and Burma was a disastrous illusion—to stop the enemy. He has some of his best soldiers in Yunnan, ready to acquit themselves as gallantly as ever.



# Planes Hold Key to Pacific Attack, In Regaining Islands, Hitting Japan

**OCT 3 1942**  
**Drive Through Indies Requires Heavy Bombers, Carrier-Based Fighters**

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Clark Lee has seen the Japanese in action in China, in the Philippines and in the southwest Pacific. His graphic stories of combat, or heroism and of people have won him wide praise and many honors. Here he appraises the situation and sizes up the task facing the United States if it is to regain the territory lost in Japan's first surge of conquest.)

By CLARK LEE

HONOLULU, Oct. 2 — (Wide World) Perhaps the best way to picture what faces the American forces in the Pacific today is to visualize an attack on Truk, Japan's greatest southwest Pacific base.

Truk is Japan's Pearl Harbor, the springboard for Japanese action in the southwest Pacific, a bastion against United States' counter action on Japan. The Japanese have closely guarded Truk's development, but this cluster of more than 200 islands has a lagoon 40 miles in diameter, facilities to shelter the whole Japanese fleet, or provide a base for a huge invasion force.

Our present nearest land base to Truk is Henderson field, on Guadalcanal, in the Solomons, a distance of 1,200 miles.

**Too Far For Fighters**

Even if we drove the Japanese out of New Guinea, New Britain and took Rabaul, which is 720 miles from Truk, the distance still would be too great for land-based fighters. Heavy bombers, however, could participate in the attack. So, much of our air force would have to be carrier-borne.

We would need probably 500 planes, and possibly double that number, constantly in the air over Truk during the decisive stages of the battle and as protection over our sea forces. That means aircraft carriers plus escorting surface ships of all classes, along with countless transports and supply ships.

For at least one day and perhaps longer during our move on Truk, our armada would be under attack by Japanese long-range land-based

bombers. But, if the American forces had sufficient fighters to protect them, that would not be a great obstacle.

**Would Intercept Invading Units**

If the Japanese still had enough carriers, however, they could intercept our forces far from their goal and possibly destroy or damage enough of our own carriers to make us turn back. Once the enemy carriers had gone, our offensive forces would be able to move within six or seven hundred miles of enemy bases without fear of attack and also would not have to be concerned about their flanks or rear while concentrating on land operations.

In addition, once the Japanese carriers were sunk any likelihood of a further Japanese attack against Alaska, Hawaii, Australia or the mainlands of the United States would practically disappear. It is impossible to conduct an over-water offensive without air protection.

And that is why air power will be the decisive factor in this Pacific war since long water gaps separate the land bases.

In the present phase of airplane development, as it applies to the Pacific, airplanes mean aircraft carriers. That is true simply because at present planes can't fly the long distances covered in our offensive jumps.

This is not intended to be a discussion of the relative merits of carrier-based or land-based planes. But it is incontrovertible that land-based planes should always be superior in speed, range, maneuverability, load-carrying and firepower. That is because operations from a carrier require an especially sturdy construction which means heavier planes at a consequent sacrifice in performance.

It is a fact that American Navy carrier fighters are superior in many respects to our Army fighters. This, however, is a passing phase and eventually our Army will supply its pilots with a satisfactory all-round fighter. At least the pilots hope so.

**Direct Air Attack Urged**

Many air-minded Americans urge a direct aerial attack on Japan as an alternative to the long, slow and undoubtedly costly campaign to recapture the South Pacific

bases one after the other.

These sources argue that if we started today, Japan could be smashed in six months. They advocate sending hundreds of fighters and heavy bombers to China,

the fighters to cover Chinese army drives against airbases within striking distance of Japan and to defend those bases; the bombers to attack Japan's industrial centers, nearly all of which are located along a single railway line from Tokyo to Shimonoseki and Moji to Nagasaki.

Proponents of this argument believe that concentrated attacks on factories, piers, shipping and railroads would so cripple Japanese production as to make end of the war inevitable within a short time.

On the basis of my own knowledge of the Japanese people and of Japan's industrial setup, I agree that this would be the quickest and easiest way to end the war.

The big part of this program would be getting the supplies to China. Airplanes would have to be flown from India, so would bombs and ammunition, spare parts and everything needed to maintain an airforce. However, with United States air production increasing, this problem should not be insurmountable.

Another alternative to a South Sea drive from the southwest Pacific would be a direct attack against the Japanese northern islands from our Alaskan bases.

Our final offensive may combine all three.

**Navy Holds Supply Lines**

Meanwhile our Navy and Army both have done an outstanding job of nailing down supply lines to the southwest Pacific and building bases and outposts. These bases must be supplied by ships and ships are moving to them in an uninterrupted flow.

We still don't have enough combat planes in the Pacific, but when we get them, our chain of bases from Alaska all the way to Australia will be so strong as to cause Japan to hesitate before attacking any of them.

We will then be in the position

we should have been in before Oct. 7, with sufficient planes to sink an invasion fleet before it reaches the shore. That's the place to halt invasions—at sea. A few well placed bombs can deprive many thousands of men of their fighting power.

**WILLKIE ARRIVES AT CHINESE CITY**  
**OCT 3 1942**

**Lands At Chungking After Plane Evades Cruising Jap Raider On Route**  
**OCT 3 1942**

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Oct. 2—Wendell Willkie arrived in the capital of Free China today with a jovial quip for the danger of Japanese aerial attack so real at one time that his 4,000-mile flight across Asia from Russia was delayed by a roving enemy scout plane.

"There is more danger of my being killed by the kindness of the Chinese than by enemy bullets," he said.

Somewhere along the way from Kuibyshev, over wild and desolate country, his plane cut from its schedule to avoid the menace of an enemy plane. The plane's presence was not elaborated upon except for Willkie's statement that it was not encountered today, and hence was not in the immediate vicinity of Chungking.

**No Jap Plane There**

When Willkie stepped from his army transport plane named "Heavenly Mountain" there was not a Japanese plane in sight, although enemy aerial scouts had nosed curiously about Chungking for three days before his arrival. The Japanese completely missed the main show.

Willkie received the greatest welcome ever given a visitor to Free China as he began his fact-finding mission for President Roosevelt on this nation's great sustained war effort now in its sixth year. Thousands of firecrackers gave a traditional Chinese greeting swelled by the voices of 10,000 persons at the airport.

**Military Bars Answers**

The military barred answers to

all questions as to the length of his visit and his intended route of departure—because "they don't want me to become a clay pigeon for the Japanese," Willkie said. Of the Japanese scouting craft seen here recently, he remarked:

"I feel very much complimented. No flattery appeals to me like that." Tomorrow, Willkie will see Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek whom he described as "one of the truly great men of the age." He also will see President Lin Sen; H. H. Kung, Finance Minister and Vice-Premier, and Gen. Ho Ying Chin, Minister of War. He will have dinner with Chiang Kai-shek tomorrow and tea with Madame Chiang Sunday.

He bears a personal message to the Generalissimo from President Roosevelt.

**Met At Airport**

The smiling Kung and other members of Chiang Kai-shek's cabinet met Willkie at the airport

along with Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, American chief of staff for Chiang Kai-shek, and Ambassador Clarence E. Gauss.

Taking cognizance of criticism of his statement in Russia that a second front should be opened and that Allied military leaders may have to be prodded into making the move, Willkie told Chinese newspapermen:

"I always have the bad habit of saying what I think."

About the Russians he said:

"They are putting up a great fight over there."

**OCT 3 1942**  
Chinese officials have placed every facility at Willkie's disposal and it is possible that he will visit the fighting fronts as he did in Russia.

Mr. Roosevelt's envoy wore a wrinkled grey business suit and a white shirt as he stepped from the big plane which left the Russian provisional capital last Monday.

His plane was piloted by Moon F. Chin, a Baltimore-born flyer. His route, with stops at the western provincial capitals of Urumchi (Tihwa), Lanchow and Chengtu, had been a carefully guarded secret until today. It had rarely been traversed by an occidental.

**"Sunshine Everywhere"**

"During the three days I have been in China I have fallen so much

in love with the Chinese people that it is going to be difficult to carry out my fact-finding mission with the correct critical approach," he told his welcomers. "I find sunshine everywhere I go."

At the airport, Princeton-educated Mayor K. C. Wu told Willkie: "I have no key to the city but that is not necessary because the whole city is open to you."

**Willkie Welcomed By 10,000 Chinese At Chungking**  
**OCT 3 1942**  
**Greatest Demonstration Ever Given a Foreigner Is Accorded to Him**

[By the Associated Press]

CHUNGKING, Oct. 2.—Wendell Willkie stepped from a United States Army transport plane here today at the end of a long flight from Russia over an inner Asia route seldom crossed by an Occidental and was welcomed with the greatest demonstration ever accorded a foreigner in this Free China capital.

Some 10,000 representatives of various organizations were at the field when the transport "Tien Shan" (Heavenly Mountain) landed with Moon F. Chin, Baltimore-born ace flyer of the China National Aviation Corp. at the controls.

Mr. Willkie's arrival ended the closely-guarded secret of the stages of his 4,000-mile air journey from Kuibyshev, Russia.

**Crossed Sinkiang.**

His route had brought him across the semi-desert expanse of Sinkiang, where he stopped at Urumchi (Tihwa), the provincial capital, and the northwest interior provinces of Kansu and Szechwan, whose respective capitals, Lanchow and Chengtu, he also visited.

As Mr. Willkie was driven behind a motor cycle escort to the residence prepared for him, more thousands of Chinese lined the thoroughfares of this bomb-battered but still thriving city for a glimpse of President Roosevelt's emissary.

Flags and bunting, which blossomed forth in the city overnight,

combined with the crackle of fireworks to give the capital a gala aspect.

Heading the list of notables welcoming him at the airport were members of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's cabinet; Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, commander of Allied forces in China, and United States Ambassador Clarence E. Gauss.

**Inspects Guard of Honor.**

"How do you do, everybody. Glad to see you," Mr. Willkie called out as he stepped from his plane. He stood bareheaded while a band

played the Chinese national anthem and then inspected a guard of honor accompanied by Vice Premier and Finance Minister H. H. Kung.

He appeared tired from his long trip, but was in good spirits. A government spokesman said he would be given full opportunity to acquaint himself with all aspects of China's war effort and would be given a chance to visit the various war fronts if he desired.

Mr. Willkie could not say how long he would stay in Chungking. Military authorities have bound him to secrecy, he explained, because "they don't want me to become a clay pigeon for the Japanese." He said he did not know whether he would visit India.

Plans for Mr. Willkie's stay fitted with the fact-finding purposes of his mission and he told the welcoming delegation:

"It gives me great pleasure and I am proud and happy to be here because the Chinese people are led by one of the truly great men of the age, the Generalissimo."

**Complimented by Jap Attention.**

Some one asked about his visit to Russia and Mr. Willkie replied, "They're putting up a great fight over there."

Told that Japanese scouting planes flew in the vicinity of Chungking the past three days, but that there were none today, he brushed off the ominous implications with the light-hearted comeback: "I feel very much complimented. No flattery appeals to me like that."

He seemed amused at the Japanese Air Force's attention and to premature broadcasts of his arrival. "When I was in Cairo," he recalled, "I saw the King, and the German radio announced the full text two days before it took place."

He described his trip, which roughly paralleled the ancient trade route from Russia, as over the finest



scenery in the world, reminiscent of the United States' own Northwest.

In the airport reception room, where officials offered him tea—and Mr. Willkie asked for a cigarette—a servant handed him a moist towel (a hospital gesture in dusty inland China). Mr. Willkie fumbled with it, remarking that the custom was strange to him. But he wiped his hands.

**3 1942**  
Greeted by Col. McHugh

Princeton-educated Mayor K. C. Wu told Mr. Willkie he had no key to offer, but "the whole city is open to you."

The first American to shake Mr. Willkie's hand after he had crossed the Russian border into Sinkiang was Col. James M. McHugh of the United States Marines, naval attaché, from Wichita, Kans., who welcomed him at Urumchi.

He was greeted there also by Hollington Tong, vice minister of publicity representing Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek; Gen. Sheng Shih-tsia, the provincial governor, and

Gen. Chu Shao-liang, Chinese commander in the northwest.

Mr. Willkie's pilot on the Urumchi-to-Chengtu leg of his flight was Maj. Hsu Hsuan-sheng, who led the Chinese leaflet raid on Japan in May, 1938.

### Jap Plane Delayed Him on Flight to China, Willkie Says

By the Associated Press.

**CHUNGKING, Oct. 2.**—Wendell Willkie disclosed on his arrival here today from Soviet Russia that at one point en route he was delayed by a Japanese plane.

All he would say of the incident was that it did not occur today and then he quipped:

"There is much more danger of my being killed by the kindness of the Chinese than by enemy bullets."

### Chiang Kai-Shek Sends \$10,000 To Ex-Editor

Washington, Oct. 2 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has sent a check for \$10,000 to J. B. Powell, former editor of the *China Weekly Review*, Chinese sources here said today.

Powell, who suffered severely as a prisoner of the Japanese after Pearl Harbor, returned to this country on the Gripsholm lame and broken in health.

## 2000 FIGHT POLICE ON GANDHI'S DAY

**OCT 3 1942**

New Delhi, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—

Two thousand followers of Mohandas Gandhi marked their leader's 73d birthday today by throwing stones at the police in the Chandni Chowk region of old Delhi. The police fired twelve rounds, killing one and wounding one, and two other persons were wounded when the police charged with long wooden staves.

Gandhi himself remained politically incommunicado as a British prisoner in the Aga Khan's palatial home at Poona, where he has been since his arrest on August 8, last. His followers' "special observances" of the day were otherwise peaceful.

A few girls gathered to sing songs in Connaught Circus, the center of New Delhi's business district, where most of the city's European inhabitants live. In Old Delhi some stores demonstrated by remaining closed.

At Erum, in Orissa province on the East Coast, a mob tried to raid a police station yesterday. Twenty-five were killed by police fire.

The "special observances" were announced in the banned—but freely circulated—Congress bulletin which often finds its way to hundreds of officials' desks.

#### Girls Sing, Stores Close

A few girls gathered to sing songs in Connaught Circus, the center of New Delhi's business district where most of the city's European inhabitants live.

In old Delhi some stores demonstrated by remaining closed.

That the situation still was tense

and might erupt anywhere at any time was indicated yesterday at Erum, in Orissa province on the east coast, where a mob tried to raid a police station. Twenty-five were killed by police fire.

## CASTILLO REFUSES TO CUT AXIS TIES

**OCT 3 1942**

Buenos Aires, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—A proposal by the Chamber of Deputies that Argentina break diplomatic ties with Germany,

Italy and Japan has been brushed aside by President Castillo.

In a note signed jointly with Foreign Minister Ruiz Guinazu last night, Castillo reminded the legislators the conduct of the nation's foreign policy rested with the executive branch of the Government.

Foreign Office circles pointed out he followed the world war I precedent of President Tirigoyen, who disregarded the Chamber's recommendation of a break of relations with Germany.

Argentina went ahead with her so-called passive defense plans last night, holding the first blackout in the nation's history. Northern sections of Buenos Aires were plunged in darkness for forty-five minutes.

Police, meanwhile, investigated a bomb-throwing incident at the National University's school of philosophy and letters which the newspaper *La Critica* asserted was the work of pro-Nazi students.

No one was injured, but several windows were broken by the explosion which occurred while university officials debated reopening the law school. It was closed September 16 after several brawls between students supporting Allied and Axis causes.

Dr. Emilio Ravignani today blamed "students of Nazi tendencies belonging to the law school." The dean said that about twenty youths who gathered near the school shortly before the explosion had been identified as law students belonging to so-called nationalist ranks.

## 22 DEAD IN ARMY PLANE ACCIDENT

**OCT 3 1942**

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—The bodies of twenty-two persons, including three women, were recovered today from the burned wreckage of a United States Army transport plane which crashed yesterday in the mountains northwest of Coamo.

The women were civilian employees of the Army. The others were enlisted men and officers. The Army continued to withhold publication of names until next of kin are notified.

Flying from Ponce, a southern city of the island which is the most easterly of the Greater Antilles, the transport was wrecked shortly after its takeoff.

Searchers toiled afoot for hours across the rough and hazardous country to locate the wreckage.

Military authorities withheld announcement of the names of the dead pending notification of relatives in the United States. An investigation was under way.

### Saratoga Springs Flier Killed

**OTTAWA, Oct. 2 (AP).**—Sergeant Norman Hugh MacKay, whose father, A. I. MacKay, lives at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., was listed as killed on active service in a casualty list issued tonight by the Royal Canadian Air Force.

## Canada Can Call 19-Year-Olds

Ottawa, Oct. 2 (AP).—Youths 19 years of age and aliens who are within all callable age groups are

made liable for compulsory military service in a proclamation announced by War Services Minister J. T. Thompson.

These extensions of the scope of the calls issued under the National Resources Mobilization Act of 1940

will tap a group of about 107,000 men in the 19-year-old class and about 30,000 aliens in the various age groups subject to call.

## ARMY REJECTS NEPHEW OF MR. SHICKELGRUBER

**NEW YORK, Oct. 2.**—(AP) William Patrick Hitler, a nephew of Adolf, has been rejected by the Army.

When William, 31 and single, answered his draft questionnaire, he wrote opposite "living relatives serving or who have served in other armies":

"1. Thomas J. Dowling, uncle, England, 1923 - 1926, Royal Air Force. 2. Adolf Hitler, uncle, Germany, 1914-1918, corporal."

He is a British subject and added that he would try now to join the Royal Canadian Air Force as a bombardier.

"After all, I do know Germany," he said.

His mother was separated from Alois Hitler, the German Fuehrer's

half-brother, when William was two years old.

William said that he would change his name if necessary to join the R.C.A.F.

## Man-Power Issue Near

**OCT 3 1942**  
(By the Associated Press)

Washington, Oct. 2.—Mounting support among several top-ranking war officials for man-power control legislation was reported today amid growing indications that the issue soon may dominate Congressional discussions.

Some House Appropriations Committee members disclosed that most of the War Man-Power Commission, in executive session, were agreed that legislation would become necessary to mobilize fully and allocate available man power to industry, agriculture and the armed forces.

#### Sees Action By November

Present at the closed hearing yesterday were Man-Power Commission Chairman Paul McNutt, War Production Chief Donald Nelson, Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard, Selective Service Director Lewis Hershey, Under Secretary of War Robert Patterson and Under Secretary of Navy James Forrestal.

The committee members, declining use of their names, said that none of the group had offered any indication of when the legislation would be sought, nor of what form it would take. However, one Democratic member expressed belief it would reach Capitol Hill in November.

"We gained the impression that the situation was urgent," one member said. McNutt, in testifying recently before the House Agriculture Committee and the Defense Migration Committee, declared that a national service act was "inevitable" and would be presented "in the near future."

The crystalizing issue took shape during the rip-roaring Congressional controversy over anti-inflation controls, as agricultural interests raised the cry of a growing farm-labor shortage.

It has been reflected, too, in the preliminary sparring over the question of calling into military service

the 18 and 19 year olds, with both advocates and opponents contending that a survey first should be made of all man-power requirements due to the war.

#### Problem Under Study

McNutt already has disclosed that a Man-Power Commission subcommittee is studying the problem, while measures—some so broad in scope they amount, in effect, to "work or fight" orders—have been filed in the House and Senate.

Simply put, what most of the man-power control proposal amount to is this:

1. Allow the government to assign men—and possibly women—to specific jobs deemed essential to the war effort.
2. Establish a single spigot as the only outlet for the reservoir of man power in place of the three-faucet drain to the army, industry and agriculture.
3. Prevent one industry from bidding for another's skilled labor.
4. Forbid workers from leaving one job in a war industry for another, perhaps for higher pay, except with Government permission.

## President Signs Bill Reducing To 3 Years West Point Course

**OCT 3 1942**  
Washington, Oct. 2 (AP).—The course of instruction at the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., was reduced from four years to three years today when President Roosevelt signed legislation authorizing such reduction for the duration of the war.

Congress passed the measure after the Senate Military Affairs Committee reported that army officers testified the revised curriculum would not be of less value than the old four-year course.

It said graduation leaves, furloughs and Christmas leaves would be reduced and less essential subjects of instruction eliminated.

## ROOSEVELT TO ACT QUICKLY ON PRICES, WAGES, SALARIES

**OCT 3 1942**

Will Issue Executive Order  
Today in Connection  
with Measure.

## COMPROMISE PLAN WINS

Congress Moves Swiftly as  
Conference Smooths Dis-  
pute on Parity.

## JUST MISSES DEADLINE

Final Action Completed Day  
After Date Set by  
President.

**WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.**—(AP) Surrounded by congressional leaders and intimate advisers, President Roosevelt tonight signed the anti-inflation bill giving him broad authority to stabilize prices, wages and salaries.

The White House announced shortly afterward that an executive order in connection with the measure would be signed and issued tomorrow.

#### Bill Rushed through Congress

The bill, which had been rushed through the last stages of congressional consideration during the day, was delivered at the White House about 8:30 p. m. The President immediately began a discussion of the measure with a group of congressional leaders and other officials who had assembled to see it signed.



into law. The chief executive affixed his signature at 10:15.

#### Looking on were:

Attorney General Biddle, Secretary of Commerce Jones, Herbert Gaston, assistant secretary of the treasury; Harold Smith, director of the budget; Leon Henderson, the price administrator; Isador Lubin, of the Bureau of Labor Statistics; William H. Davis, chairman of the War Labor board; Samuel B. Bledsoe, assistant to the secretary of agriculture; Judge Samuel Rosenman, Supreme Court Justice Byrnes, Harry Hopkins, Senator Barkley, the Senate majority leader; Senator Brown (D-Mich.) who had charge of the bill; Rep. McCormick of Massachusetts, the majority leader of the House.

Moulded into its final form during the day by a Senate-House conference committee, the measure passed the House on a vote 257 to 22. It was rushed at once to the Senate and after a brief debate that chamber, by a voice vote, added its approval.

#### Wallace Acts Speedily

On motion of Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky.), the Senate authorized Vice President Wallace to sign a copy of the bill so that it could go

to the White House tonight for Mr. Roosevelt's signature.

Swift moves by the President were believed in prospect in view of the fact that in asking for the bill, he said that unless new controls were exercised, he could not hold the inflationary trend in check longer than Oct. 1.

Congress' final action came one day later than the deadline, and was reached only after a vehement controversy over standards governing the establishment of prices on farm commodities. This ended in a compromise, however, and today's mild discussion of the bill was in marked contrast with the ruffled tempers and frayed nerves that accompanied the earlier stages of its consideration.

#### To Stabilize Prices, Wages

In general the bill directs the President to issue an order stabilizing wages, prices and salaries by Nov. 1. So far as is practicable, they are to be stabilized at the levels of Sept. 15, 1942.

If the farm prices thus established fail to reflect the increase in the cost of farm labor and other agricultural expenses since Jan. 1, 1941, they must be adjusted accordingly.

To provide a floor below which farm prices may not drop, the bill calls for government crop loans

and purchase at 90 per cent of parity, instead of the present 85 per cent. However, in the case of grains used as feed for live stock and poultry, the President may hold the loan rate between 85 and 90 per cent, to avoid an undue rise in the cost of meat.

Calling the conference measure before the House, Chairman Steagall (D-Ala.), the chairman of the House Banking committee, said he was confident the measure was acceptable to President Roosevelt, a point on which some lingering doubt had been expressed.

Recalling that representatives of the national farmers organizations had been charged with unduly influencing the votes of members from the farm states, Steagall came vigorously to their defense.

"I thank God that we have a farm lobby in the United States, and I hope we keep it," he shouted, evoking a loud burst of applause.

The farmers were victimized for half a century by other interests who sent lobbyists to Washington, Steagall said, and it was not until the farm organizations were formed that the farmer obtained some small measure of relief.

#### Debate Brief in Senate

Debate on the conference report in the Senate was brief. Senator Brown (D-Mich.), in charge of the bill, explained what had been done in conference and answered inquiries.

Senator Norris (D-Ind.) objected to what had been done to his amendment giving President Roosevelt power to prevent increases in public utility and common carrier rates. The conference committee had changed the provision to require that a utility give the President 30 days before increasing rates and allow an agent of the President to intervene at state utility board hearings on behalf of the consumer.

Senator Thomas (D-Okla.), who led the farm bloc fight, praised the administration of the price control act of last January, saying it had been practically perfect. There had been a slight rise each month which now, he added, had brought the cost of living index to 99.4. When it reaches 100, he said he favors holding it there while the government takes stock of the economic situation.

The big row of the price control bill was forgotten today, as vir-

tually all were supporting the compromise negotiated in the Senate and by a Senate-House conference committee.

The farm bloc had sought to increase parity by the inclusion of farm labor costs in the parity formula, and then prohibit ceiling prices for farm products at less than parity. Parity is the price level at which a given unit of farm produce will yield the farmer a return equivalent in its purchasing power to that which he received in selected past periods of farm prosperity.

The administration objected that such a provision would compel an exorbitant rise in food costs, and make price stabilization impossible.

#### Labor Costs Considered

By a long and tedious process the formula in the bill, requiring that labor cost increases since Jan. 1, 1941 be reflected in the ceiling prices established, was worked out and agreed to.

In answer to a question by Senator Holman (R-Ore), Senator Brown said the President could raise or lower agricultural prices as, in his judgment, may be necessary to aid in the prosecution of the war.

Brown said there had been some apprehension on the part of senators that the 90 per cent floor under farm prices, which is to continue for two years after the war, might be expensive to the government.

He pointed out that the loans were not based on the actual price of farm commodities, but on the parity price, and said that if the post-war experience was the same as after the first World War, "parity will decline with the price and the possible loss will not be so great as if the rate was 90 per cent of the price."

#### Danaher Leads Opposition

Foremost opponent of the post-war floor guarantee was Senator Danaher (R-Conn.), who said it should have been left for consideration when Congress was confronted with the post-war rehabilitation problem.

Danaher also commented sarcastically on the contrast between administration leader Barkley's congratulation of the senators on their passage of the bill and President Roosevelt's criticism of Congress.

Danaher remarked that "the defense inspector was absent from Washington during the two weeks the bill was under consideration,"

all the time it was represented that the President was engaged in a life and death struggle with Congress."

In general, wage and salary ceilings can not be lower than the highest figures reached between Jan. 1 and Sept. 15, 1942.

Farm price ceilings can not be set below parity, or the highest market levels between Jan. 1 and Sept. 15, whichever is higher. Moreover, if the prices so fixed fail to reflect the increases in farm labor costs and other agricultural expenses since Jan. 1, 1941, they must be revised accordingly.

#### Crop Loan Rate Set

The government crop loan rate is fixed at 90 per cent of parity for the duration of the war and for two years after the termination of hostilities. This is conditioned, however, by an authorization to the President to set the loan rate at a point between 85 and 90 per cent for corn and wheat if it becomes desirable to avoid high prices for live stock and poultry feed.

Public utility and common carrier rates may be raised only on condition that such concerns give 30 days notice to the President and permit a representative of the price administrator to appear in behalf of consumers at any rate hearing that may be held.

The conference committee made one change in the wage-salary section of the bill, the effect of which was to require the President to find out not only that there were "gross inequities" but that the effective prosecution of the war demanded action before he could sanction raises or cuts in wages and salaries above the Sept. 15 level.

well that he was giving earnest consideration today to another tour or two through the central and southeastern sections of the country.

He missed those areas while traveling 8,754 miles through twenty-four States in the last fortnight, paying surprise visits to war plants and army, navy and marine bases.

But he had hopes of visiting them next spring.

#### Gave His Impressions

He voiced that hope late yesterday, at a press conference at which he released details of his trip and gave his impressions of what he had seen.

The trip was conducted with all possible secrecy. Not a line was to be published about it until Mr. Roosevelt had come safely back to Washington.

A formal protest was left at the White House while the President was on his trip, signed by thirty-five correspondents representing individual newspapers and news magazines.

#### "Neither Wise Nor Necessary"

Addressed to Press Secretary Stephen Early, it complained that no explanation had been given the signers as to why they were excluded from the trip and that complete censorship of news of the trip until Mr. Roosevelt returned here was neither wise nor necessary since thousands of persons saw him en route.

The letter itself was not men-

tioned at yesterday's press conference, but the President did say the arrangements made were solely with the safety of the Commander in Chief of the armed forces in mind and that to have included a larger number of newspapermen than the three representatives of the press services who were taken would have required one or more additional trains.

as more women went into industry."

"There should be restaurants where a whole family could get breakfast and lunch at the same cost they could have it at home," she said, "and where a woman could order in the morning a partially prepared meal to take home at night, so that she could put it on the table in a few minutes after work for her family."

## First Lady Sees Need for Release Of Housewives to Take War Jobs

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—(AP) Speedy organization of needed community services was recommended by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt today in an interview as the best means of getting large numbers of women into war industries quickly.

An official at a large southern California aircraft plant the First Lady visited recently was only one

of several who asked her the same question: "Why can't we get more women into these jobs right away?"

"When I told him I thought it was because there has been no mobilization of community services, he asked me what I meant," she continued. "People sometimes forget that women have had jobs at home and still have them."

They can't leave their home jobs, she pointed out, until they can get substitute ways of getting the work done. Day nurseries have been talked of a good deal and many are springing up, but not so much has been said about such things as community laundries, family restaurants with home meal prices, and registration agencies where a working woman could quickly find someone to stay with a sick child.

She spoke of proposals for factories and families to share the cost and responsibilities of setting up nurseries for workers' children, and said the mobilization problem was one for each community to meet, through impetus might have to come from outside agencies.

Efforts to get the problem met by civilian defense organizations has been a failure, perhaps because "not enough people had the vision to see what would happen as soon

## Paper Carrying Roosevelt Story Is Suppressed

SEATTLE, Oct. 2.—Government authorities disclosed yesterday that nearly 30,000 copies of the Aero Mechanic, weekly union publication, were destroyed September 24 because the headlined President Roosevelt's secret visit to the Boeing Aircraft Co. plant September 22.

The press here had observed a complete silence until the White House authorized publication of the fact the President had visited the Pacific Northwest.

W. N. Mahlum, editor of the weekly, said he had received no warning against publishing the news on the President's visit; that he had read the voluntary censorship code but noted no restrictions on the President's movements.

Secret Service operatives said Mr. Mahlum was "very co-operative" in getting copies of the paper out of circulation at the post office and postal substations here.

## OCT 3 1942 Presidential Tip-Off

Billings, Mont., Oct. 2 (AP)—Railroad Clerk Don Allison stopped to pet a black scottie. He noticed an identification tag on the collar of

## OCT 3 1942 Roosevelt Expresses Desire To Make 2 More War Tours

Washington, Oct. 2.—President Roosevelt's inspection of bustling war establishments around the edge of the nation worked out so



the dog, which was on a leash and walking beside a special train.

Allison hurried into the station and wrote a letter.

He received his reply yesterday. Presidential Secretary Stephen Early agreed that Mr. Roosevelt's dog, Falla, should hereafter be confined to his master's special train, or his identification tag should be removed. Foreign agents, as well as railroad clerks, might recognize Falla and learn of the President's whereabouts.

## Berlin Radio Quotes N. Y. Paper On Roosevelt

New York, Oct. 2.—The New York Herald Tribune was quoted in Stockholm dispatches broadcast by the German radio today as declaring "it is our opinion that President Roosevelt, at the turning point of the present World War, within two weeks contributed more to undermining confidence of his fellow-countrymen than could have been done by the most serious disaster brought about by enemy action."

"The President has now proved that he is completely blind to arguments favoring a free press in democratic countries," the paper was quoted by the Berlin radio as saying.

The Herald Tribune's editorial said:

"Its (the United States) President has exhibited an ominous blindness to the reasons for a free press in a democracy. . . . It is our considered judgment that in two weeks as President of the United States, at the turning point of a great war, has done more to undermine the confidence of his fellow citizens than could the gravest disaster or any enemy act."

## Axis Had No Inkling Of Roosevelt's Trip

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 2.—Indications were today that although President Roosevelt's nation-wide tour of defense plants was a secret shared by countless Americans, the Axis powers had no inkling of it.

This was in sharp contrast to the frequency with which the Axis radio—Berlin especially—reported the movements of Prime Minister Churchill on his recent trip to Mos-

cow before that mission was complete and censorship on it lifted.

### Contradictory Views

The first Axis mention of the Roosevelt trip, coming today from Berlin and cloaked as a dispatch from Stockholm, was a labored interpretation in which the simultaneous views were taken that the trip was meant to "popularize" the President and that at the same time it had been kept secret.

The Berlin broadcast twisted American press comment to support a conclusion that the restriction on concurrent publication of the Presi-

dent's movements "has now proved that he (Mr. Roosevelt) is completely blind to arguments favoring a free press in democratic countries."

### Berlin Seems Piqued

Berlin seemed piqued by the secrecy.

During the entire period of the blackout on news of Mr. Roosevelt's movements none of the principal American listening posts heard a line of propaganda that might have indicated knowledge of the trip in Berlin, Rome or Tokyo.

## Itinerary of President Two-Week Inspection Trip Carried Chief Executive Across Continent

By the Associated Press.

This was the itinerary of the trip that took President Roosevelt across the continent on a tour of war plants and military establishments:

Thursday, September 17—Left Washington, 10:20 p.m.

Friday, September 1—1:30 p.m. to 2:30 p.m. Inspected Chrysler Tank Arsenal, Detroit. Inspected Ford

Willow Run plant, 3:40 to 5:15 p.m.

Saturday, September 19—9:35 a.m. to 10:50 a.m., central wartime, inspected Great Lakes Naval Training Station, near Chicago. Departed at 10:50 a.m. Inspected Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co.'s Milwaukee plant, 1:50 p.m. to 2:40 p.m. Inspected Federal Cartridge Co.'s factory, New Brighton, Minn., 11 p.m.

to 12:15 a.m.

Sunday, September 20—Traveled westward across Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana.

Monday, September 21—2:30 to 4:30 p.m. (P. C. T.), inspected Faragut Naval Training Station on Lake Pond Oreille, near Athol, Idaho.

Tuesday, September 22—9 to 10:30 a.m., inspected Fort Lewish, Wash. Visited Bremerton Navy Yard on Puget Sound, 12:12 to 2:25 p.m. Inspected Boeing bomber plant at Seattle, Wash., 4 to 4:30 p.m., then drove to home of Mr. and Mrs. John Boettiger, son-in-law and daughter, to spend the evening. Departed by train, 11:30 p.m., for Vancouver, Wash.

Wednesday, September 23—Inspected plant of Aluminum Co. of America, Vancouver, Wash., 9:30 to 10:30 a.m. Inspected Portland (Oreg.) yard of Oregon Shipbuilding Corp., 11:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

Thursday, September 24—Arrived at noon at Crockett, Calif., motor- ing to Mare Island Navy Yard for 50-minute inspection. Inspected naval supply depot and adjoining embarkation center, 3 to 5 p.m.

Friday, September 25—Visited

Douglas Aircraft Co. bomber assembly plant, Long Beach, Calif., 9 to 9:55 a.m. Stopped briefly at famed mission at San Juan Capistrano, 1:15 p.m. Dedicated Camp

Joseph H. Pendleton, new Marine training station, 2 p.m. Inspected naval hospital, naval training station, Marine base and bomber plant of Consolidated Aircraft Corp., San Diego, Calif., 4:20 to 5:45 p.m. Departed for San Antonio, Tex., 10:35 p.m., after spending evening at home of son, Naval Lt. John Roosevelt.

Saturday, September 26—Crossed Arizona and New Mexico, entered Texas.

Sunday, September 27—Stopped at Uvalde, Tex., 12:20 p.m., Central War Time, chatted for six minutes with John N. Garner, former Vice President. Inspected Kelly Field, San Antonio aviation cadet center, Duncan Field, Fort Sam Houston and Randolph Field at San Antonio, Tex., 3:30 to 6 p.m.

Monday, September 28—Visited

family of son, Lt. Col. Elliott Roosevelt of the Army Air Forces near Ben Brook, Tex., 10 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Inspected Consolidate Aircraft Corp. bomber assembly plant, Fort Worth, 4:15 to 5:15 p.m.

Tuesday, September 29—Looked over Higgins Shipyard, New Orleans, 9:05 to 10 a.m., and Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., 3 to 6 p.m.

Wednesday, September 30.—Inspected Fort Jackson, Columbia, S. C., 5:05 to 7 p.m., Eastern War time.

Thursday, October 1.—Returned to Washington, 12 p.m.

## Editorial Comment

OCT 3 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Following is editorial comment on the two-week tour of President Roosevelt to war plants and military plants in twenty-four States:

NEW YORK Times:

It would be no great exaggeration to say that during the last few days 100,000,000 Americans have been keeping a secret from the other 30,000,000. We have no fault to find with a request . . . that, in time of war, newspapers give no details of the President's itinerary and no reports of his travels.

We hope that the plan of a brief announcement-in-advance of the President's longer absences from Washington will be followed when he makes other trips. . . .

NEW YORK Herald Tribune:

Now that the facts are public property, the self-imposed restraint is at an end. We hope and urge that not only the press but the people will say exactly what they think of this extraordinary and unprecedented withholding of news.

It is our considered judgment that in two weeks a President of the United States, at the turning point of a great war, has done more to undermine the confidence of his fellow-citizens than could the gravest disaster or any enemy act.

NEW YORK Sun (Ind.):

It should not have taken a trip of 8,754 miles to convince the President that the people are not to blame for errors or omissions in

the conduct of the war, but it is good to see him put some of the false critics on the spot. Was it well, for this small gain, to draw the veil of factitious secrecy over the journey? We do not think so. And the reason is that the application of censorship in this case is

likely in the future to arouse in the public mind suspicion, perhaps unjustified, that the people are not being told the truth.

NEW YORK World-Telegram (Ind.):

Perhaps ours is a self-interest viewpoint, but newspapers have good reason to know the evils that grow from suppression of news . . . anyway, we are glad that Mr. Roosevelt made this trip, for his sake and for the country's. What Mr. Roosevelt saw, and now reports, is just what the country has been trying to tell Washington. The people are all right.

CLEVELAND News (Rep.):

As a one-time experiment, no harm can come from this incident. But we do not hesitate to say that if it is repeated, the American people are in danger of losing one of the four freedoms. There is no essential difference between a press that has been bludgeoned into a conspiracy of secrecy with the Government and a press that joins such a conspiracy to avoid being bludgeoned.

AKRON (OHIO) Beacon Journal (Ind.):

Much of the benefit derived from the trip was canceled, in our opinion, the minute the American public found out that it had been kept for two weeks in complete ignorance of the President's journey. The natural reaction is the question "How much more news is being kept from us?"—there is no sense

to carrying censorship to such lengths. It fosters mistrust at a time when full confidence in our leadership is sorely needed.

DETROIT News (Ind.):

Newspapers do not usually preen themselves with pride when they do not print the news. But . . . the life of our commander in chief is a military objective the Axis would go far to take. That life was put in the hands of American newspapers when he asked them to refrain from all mention of the tour. And so it was done. Anyway, this was news we were proud not to print.

CLEVELAND Plain Dealer (Ind., Dem.):

The suppression . . . raises more serious question than censorship and the prestige of newspapers. That question is one affecting public morale. It seems to us that the public reaction is likely to result in the questioning of all the news that is printed or broadcast.

DAYTON (OHIO) Daily News (Dem.):

The journey has undoubtedly accomplished at least two ends. The appearance of the President in such industrial centers as Detroit and in military encampments throughout the country could not have failed to bolster industrial and military morale. This was doubtless the direct purpose of the trip. In addition, arduous as the journey must have been, it gave relief to a hard-pressed Executive who, because of his war burdens and the conditions of war, has been for months virtually a prisoner in Washington.

CINCINNATI Enquirer (Dem.):

Why should censorship requests be carried to the point of keeping from the American public an event of such obvious interest as the President's nation-wide tour? . . . The silence imposed . . . may have facilitated some of the arrangements for the . . . tour. But it is exceedingly doubtful if the convenience of traveling in comparative secrecy makes up for the damage done, in the mind of the average man, to the position of the American newspaper.

KANSAS CITY Star (Ind.-Rep.):

It was a spectacular thing that the President could make a tour of the United States taking two

weeks with complete secrecy as to his movements. The secretive Russians have had a saying that Americans are such incorrigible talkers that they tell all they know, and perhaps more. But on this trip of Mr. Roosevelt's there was not a leak. The secrecy was justified as a precautionary measure for the safety of the Commander in Chief. . . . As to the President's reasons for making this first-hand survey, perhaps the most important was one he confided to his friends that he felt the need of getting away from Washington atmosphere and obtaining an outside view of the country, of its spirit, and of the war effort. . . . The President should be refreshed and given a better view of the momentous problems with which he has to deal by his swing around the nation.

ST. PAUL Pioneer Press:

If the movements of the President must be covered with a complete censorship of this kind . . . a question arises as to the propriety both of his leaving Washington for this purpose and of his doing so in the midst of a political campaign. . . . Since secrecy must be imposed and comment must be suppressed, it would seem morally incumbent on the President to make none of these tours of the country except on absolutely essential missions during political campaigns. If the danger to his person is so great that such extreme measures must be taken for his safety it seems foolhardy for the President to tour the nation for the purpose of inspecting war plants. Any in-

formation that he might desire about war plants or production can be on his desk at any minute.

THE WASHINGTON Post (Ind.):

The Washington Post is deeply conscious of the responsibility of the press in helping to protect the person of the President. . . . But this newspaper insists that conditions on the trip just completed were no different than on many other trips undertaken by President Roosevelt. . . . It was a secret only to the American people. . . . And who can blame these wonderful people if they say in the future, "You can't depend on the news-



papers for what is happening these days—they only print what they are allowed to print." A censorship which permits the people of this nation to live in doubt that they are being fully informed on everything that properly can be printed, defeats its own purpose.

HARTFORD (CONN.) *Courant* (Rep.):

The newspapers have no right to do anything that might endanger the safety of the President. Yet, within such limit, room may exist for somewhat greater freedom than was permitted during the past two weeks. The public as well as the newspapers has an interest in the exploration of the whole problem (of censorship), for upon the decision that derives from it may depend the amount and the character of the news about the war that will be forthcoming.

ALBANY *Knickerbocker News* (Ind. Rep.):

... There would have been no harm in announcing beforehand that Mr. Roosevelt would be absent for a time from Washington. It would have done good, for most of our people feel they are being cheated of much information they should have, and it is a fact. They feel the President does not trust them. The whole truth—to the point where military secrecy is involved—about battles, ship losses, taxes, wage and price ceilings and bottlenecks would help a lot.

BOSTON *Globe* (Ind.):

The public . . . will hail his tour with satisfaction. The preponderant majority will also evince small sympathy with those few Washington correspondents who have been berating the censorship which banned mention of this journey until the Chief Executive had returned to his desk. It is difficult to perceive what good would have been served by attendant publicity. It is obvious that difficulties and dangers attending the trip would have been multiplied enormously.

BOSTON *Herald* (Rep.):

Whether the guarding of this news (the President's journey) was necessary and wise or not is fairly open to question. Opinions probably will differ widely. The argu-

ment is not all one way. . . . It is also a fair question if any national interest was hindered or endangered by this "suppression." Certainly during all this time the President was intimately in touch with all domestic and foreign affairs of any consequence. We think the tour must have made an important contribution toward the full prosecution of our all-out war effort. This incident ought not to become a precedent for unreasonable censorship.

PHILADELPHIA *The Evening Bulletin* (Ind.):

Wartime censorship, however voluntary, is bound to be attended by friction. . . . the Government has made some effort to sandpaper the roughest places by enlisting the cooperation of advisers who understand what readers expect; but smoothness has not been fully attained. It would seem to be the Government's obligation to make clear to the public in each important instance the reasons which impel it to ask purveyors of news to put the fresh product into cold storage and serve it only after it has lost its bloom. This is not to deny that such reasons in many cases exist and are valid. But it is desirable for the people to feel and know that their peacetime rights are being curtailed only in the degree required by considerations of the public interest and safety.

NEWARK (N. J.) *The Evening News* (Ind.):

The trip from which the President returned was one in which he exercised absolute control of all sources of news. At the request of the White House, newspapers and radio suppressed all news of this tour, of which millions of people were aware. . . . After his brief taste of news dictatorship he returned to Washington impatient with the free news, free comment, more or less free interviewing and free speech-making that flourishes there. . . . The Presidential tour must be considered harmful to the interests of a free press. Not news suppression, but the Presidential attitude toward it is what is quieting. . . . It seems to us that the President cannot fight a war and conduct a running fight with the American press and radio, or part of them, without hurting both the

war effort and general confidence in great agencies of public intelligence.

NEWARK (N. J.) *Star Ledger* (Ind.):

It is a monumental fact that thousands of newspapers, any one of which feels free to criticize the President in the severest terms even in time of war, were unanimous in keeping this secret, voluntarily, because it was to the country's best interest to do so. The American press is not only free but aggressive, and suspicious of all men in places of power. But the

American press balances its uniquely privileged position with a sense of obligation to uphold the war of life out of which this free press has grown.

ST. LOUIS *Post Dispatch* (Ind.):

We congratulate the Chief Executive on his successful and educational trip. We respectfully suggest that he now plunge into the fastness of darkest Washington, that he explore the jungles of bureaucracy and the bleak wastes of administrative incompetence, that he examine the fauna and flora of the Potomac Valley. Such a trip would be a real eyeopener.

ATLANTA *Journal* (Dem.):

Representatives of all three of the great newsgathering organizations . . . were prepared at all times to protect their newspapers and their readers should it have become advisable for the President to make known his presence at any given time or place. . . . This story that now can be told with safety stirs our pride in the free press of America. We hope it is reassuring to the American people. Democracy can and does work.

BUFFALO *Evening News*:

In his capacity as Commander in Chief of the armed forces and head of the war effort the President had every reason to familiarize himself at first hand with the progress of production and military preparations. Rightly or wrongly, however, two questions will be raised in the minds of many: First, whether the censorship imposed was not extreme and unnecessary in the circumstance, and second, whether any political significance attached to such a trip at this time. . . . The

nation is gratified at the safe and successful conclusion of the President's trip, but the mere fact that it was made now will leave an aftermath of speculation in terms of what effect it may have on the November elections.

YOUNGSTOWN (OHIO) *Vindicator* (Ind. Dem.):

The fact of the trip became known to thousands—not millions. A spy system which did not learn about it would have been inefficient, indeed. . . . The protective purpose was not attained. With nothing appearing in the newspapers or on the radio, the most fantastic rumors arose. . . . Press and radio, pledged to silence, were unable to combat such rumors. More important, as people saw the President but found nothing in the papers, they inevitably began to wonder what other news was being withheld from them.

LOS ANGELES *Times* (Rep.):

While cooperating fully with the White House requirements, the *Times* did not and does not agree with such arbitrary restrictions. This lack of agreement applies in many other respects to phases of wartime censorship. . . . The President is entitled to and must have absolute protection, under all circumstances, but preventing millions from learning what tens of thousands already knew does not seem to fit in with sound protective measures.

SAN FRANCISCO *Chronicle* (Ind. Rep.):

Some persons ask why it could not have been printed in the newspapers. They have not thought the matter through. Even those who saw him did not know he was present until their eyes fell on him and a moment later he was gone, they knew not where. That means that the secrecy was real and not artificial. In these times, it is necessary that the movements of the President be so safeguarded.

MILWAUKEE *Journal* (Ind.):

The damage of the secrecy was enormous and cannot yet be reckoned. The press was censored, the most important story of the day withheld from the public. Henceforth, readers of newspapers and listeners to the radio are going to ask how much of the war is not

being told them from Washington and how much of what is told them is true. . . . Was the secrecy worth while at the cost of this shock to public confidence?

WASHINGTON *Evening Star* (Ind.):

The newspapers of the United States have given an impressive demonstration of their adherence to the voluntary code of censorship. . . . The President very graciously commended and thanked them yesterday. . . . But it is doubtful if in any newspaper office in the country today there is any feeling of pride in this accomplishment. Censorship is a necessary evil in time of war. In this particular case there is justified apprehension on the part of the newspapers over how long the voluntary code of censorship can remain effective if it is to be invoked at will to suppress information which even in wartime is the rightful property of the American people. . . . The result of such suppression is too apt to be a growing suspicion by the people that their Government is withholding from them other types of information to which, as citizens, they are entitled.

NASHVILLE (TENN.) *Banner* (Ind.):

Rightly did he (President Roosevelt) have the characteristic cooperation of the American press, permitting him to move freely as the nature of his mission required, and guarding his itinerary as safety demanded. The biggest domestic story of the day was not told because the newspapers of America were loyal to their trust.

## ROOSEVELT CALLS MILITARY LEADERS

OCT 3 1942  
Gets First - Hand Reports After Returning from Secret Trip.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2. — (AP) President Roosevelt plunged immediately into intensive conferences with his military chieftains today following his two-week absence on an 8,000-mile swing around the country while the capital discussed his findings that war spirit was not

as good here as in the country large.

Although the President had kept in close touch with the capital while away, he made it his initial business upon his return to get first-hand reports from General George G. Marshall, Army Chief of staff; acting Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal and Admiral Ernest J. King, commander-in-chief of the fleet, and Secretary of War Stimson, in that order.

Afterwards Mr. Roosevelt presided over the regular Friday afternoon cabinet meeting, which lasted two hours. Attending in addition to the cabinet members were Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board chairman; Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower commissioner, and John Blandford, Jr., housing administrator.

Congress, criticized by the President for dilatoriness, was busy pushing the anti-inflation bill through the final stages of enactment and little comment on Mr. Roosevelt's criticism or his trip was made on the floor or either chamber. Off the floor, however, some senators expressed resentment.

Senator Ball (R-Minn.) remarked that "Congress is far from blameless but the executive agencies are not by any means doing a perfect job and until the President has cleaned up some of the administration's messes I don't think he is in a very good position to rap Congress." Senator Aiken (R-Vt.) declared that Mr. Roosevelt's remarks "will add nothing to national unity in the war effort."

## ADMIRAL HART SAD OVER U. S. ACTION

OCT 3 1942  
Says He Sees Many Federal Expenditures Not Going To War Effort

[By the Associated Press]  
Tampa, Fla., Oct. 2 — Admiral Thomas C. Hart, former commander of Allied naval forces in the Western Pacific, said on a visit here today that he was "very much

saddened" by what he found on his return to this country.

The ruddy-faced 65-year-old veteran of three wars said that on widespread travels over the nation he had observed Government expenditures "which, in my humble opinion, do not contribute to the war effort."

And he reported complaints from many young officers and enlisted men who returned from fighting at sea to find many of the folks back home not participating in "equality of sacrifice."

### Shouldn't Ask More

The admiral passed along the observation that "people who are getting big wages should stop crowding the plate for more."

Declining to discuss the war in the Pacific, Admiral Hart said he preferred to talk with reporters about the "rear area," which he said included the entire United States.

"We are going to win the war," he said, "and that is a considerable distance from here. And the function of the rear area is to make and maintain a powerful firing line. Now the experiences which sadden me are from young officers and also enlisted men."

"They come and talk to me about them. They are worried—worried as they can be when they come back to the rear area."

"I try to talk to them and change their frame of mind. I tell them to look on the good spots. They say they see some good spots, but they tell me they see so many of the others that morally and psychologically it's not good for them."

### Come For Rest

"The fighting men come to the rear area to rest and recuperate. They have been on the firing line, in danger at all times; they have seen their buddies maimed and killed; they say their turn may come next. They are paying the supreme sacrifice."

"They tell me that when they get back they don't see much sacrificing in the rear area. Strikes make them see red. They complain about 'politics as usual.' They tell me they want 'equality of sacrifice,' a phrase I used when I first came



back and had to make speeches and broadcasts."

Summing up, the admiral said with a wry grin:

"What are you going to do about it? I don't know. It doesn't do much good to talk, not much good to rant. It's all been said already."

## NELSON SEES ENOUGH FOOD DURING WAR

**Tells House Agriculture  
Group We Will Solve  
Problem**

**OCT 3 1942**  
**Vast Loan Program To  
Aid Low-Income Farm-  
ers May Be One Step**

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 2.—Amid preparations for meat rationing and efforts to cope with the farm labor shortage, Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board gave definite assurance today that "there will be enough food to eat" during the war.

Nelson gave this "considered statement" to the House Agriculture Committee whose members have warned that the labor situation threatened to result in an acute food shortage. Nelson acknowledged that the farm problem was a major one but expressed confidence that "we are going to be smart enough and intelligent enough as a nation to meet the problem."

**Loan Program Suggested**

One prospective step in this direction may be a vast loan program to give low-income farmers now producing less than their capacity the funds with which to obtain tools, machinery, live stock and other facilities to take up the slack.

Agricultural officials, who outlined this program with the request that their names not be used, reported that it contemplated a re-

quest for an appropriation of several hundred million dollars, with loans to average about \$350 a farm. Would Aid 2,000,000

They estimated that more than 2,000,000 farmers were in position to grow more food with the land and labor now available to them if they had the finances to expand their plant. More than half the amount of each loan, they explained, would be spent for capital goods which could continue to produce in future years.

As an instance of the situations where production could be increased, Agriculture Department studies were cited to the effect that a typical two-mule cotton farm in the Mississippi delta had 4,080 man-hours of labor available a year but was actually using only 2,300 man-hours for its present production of cotton, corn and a small amount of live stock.

## SENATOR AIKEN FEARS U. S. FOOD SHORTAGE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—(AP) Sen. Aiken (R., Vt.) said tonight a shortage of food would make it "possible for us to lose the war, and unless some present policies are revised, I think we will be in grave danger of that very thing."

Speaking with Charles Dana Bennett, public relations consultant of the national Grange, in a radio broadcast, Aiken said that the new anti-inflation bill will have some favorable effect on agricultural production "if it is applied in the manner in which Congress intends."

He said "if the new price control legislation is properly applied it will in a great many cases permit farmers who are on the verge of quitting to continue production."

## Canada To Export Bacon To England

Ottawa, Oct. 2 (P)—Canada will ship 675,000,000 pounds of bacon and pork products to Britain in the next year at a rate ten per cent. higher than the price paid under the expiring 600,000,000-pound contract for 1941-42, J. G. Gardiner, Agriculture Minister, announced today.

Gardiner at the same time forecast a ten per cent. advance in hog prices in Canada.

The average price of Grade A Wiltshire sides at seaboard under the 1941-42 agreement is \$19.77 for 100 pounds and under the new agreement \$21.75.

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board also announced that export to the United States of all calves, as well as other beef cattle, now is prohibited except by the Wartime Food Corporation.

## Acute Shortage of Coffee Spreads Throughout Nation

**OCT 3 1942**  
**Many Stores Sold Out, Sales  
Limited to Pound Per  
Customer.**

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

That old American custom—coffee at breakfast, noon and night—was threatened by acute shortages of the commodity in almost every section of the United States yesterday.

Many chain stores and independent groceries had no coffee on their shelves or were selling from slim and dwindling stocks.

In some cities and towns complete sellouts were averted by informally rationing customers to one pound per sale and clerks with "good memories" were appointed to this diplomatic task.

**Hoarding Harms Quality**

Reports that housewives were "hoarding" coffee were challenged by store managers who said women buyers were already informed that coffee goes stale quickly when stored after roasting.

Coffee dealers in New York blamed the shortage on restricted shipping from South America, and said the government was now the "largest single customer for coffee," which was being forwarded to the armed forces, and that government orders were filled first.

For comparative figures, the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange said only 300,000 bags of coffee were available in New York during the day as compared to 800,000 bags a year ago.

"Between the government and the civilian population," said Elmer Florence, a statistician for the exchange, "all available supplies are bought up faster than it can be imported."

The United States, the exchange said, was still receiving all the supplies allowable from the northern sections of South America but imports from Brazil had declined since submarine warfare spread to southern waters.

**Line Forms at Store**

Hundreds of persons lined up before a large downtown store in Columbus, O., to start a "run" on remaining coffee supplies in that city.

In the scramble to buy at a Dedham, Mass., chain store, a score of women had garments torn and others lost parcels in the scramble to keep in the line.

In New Orleans, importers discounted the "hoarding" theory as being responsible for the shortage. "Strict control of price, supply and distribution make it impossible and useless for importers, roasters or retailers to hoard. It is all a question of shipping."

Atlanta stores have been running short of supplies for a month, and

the head of a roasting firm there said there was evidence of "hoarding attempts."

In Baltimore, some restaurant owners said it might be necessary to impose a limit of a cup a day per person to beat the shortage. Lack of supplies was general throughout Maryland.

The Massachusetts Division of the Necessaries of Life said that a monthly survey indicated there was a shortage throughout the state, but that no official complaints had been received.

In the highly industrial section of northern New Jersey, especially in Newark, coffee supplies have been short for a month, and many stores which receive limited supplies have rationed coffee on a strict one-pound-per-purchase basis.

Many grocers had no coffee to sell in Buffalo, and one large chain store restricted customers to coffee buying on Fridays and Saturdays only.

## MINESWEEPER LAUNCHED

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, Me., Oct. 2.—(AP) The wooden minesweeper YMS-228 went overboard today from the Frank L. Sample, Jr., shipyard here. Mrs. Reynolds Miller, wife of an employee, sponsored the craft and Navy representative at the launching was Ensign John Pfeffer.

## Four Lost As Allied Ship Is Torpedoed

New York, Oct. 2 (P)—Torpedoing of a medium-sized United Nations merchant vessel off the northern coast of South America was announced by the navy today. Four of the eighty-seven-man crew were lost.

Survivors of the sinking, which boosted to 482 the Associated Press tabulation of announced sinkings in the western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor, were landed at an East Coast port. The ship was sunk late in August.

The captain, a native of a Nazi-occupied country, predicted victory for the United Nations because of a growing war spirit.

## GEORGE WADSWORTH SHIFTED TO LEBANON

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—(AP) President Roosevelt sent to the Senate today the appointment of George Wadsworth, former consul general at Jerusalem, as a diplomatic agent accredited to Lebanon and Syria.

Wadsworth, who is a native of Buffalo, N. Y., will act also as consul general in the capitals, Beirut and Damascus.

Syria and Lebanon, once part of the old Turkish empire, were assigned to France under a League of Nations mandate after the war of 1914-18. Last year the Vichy French authorities were driven out by Free French and British troops and the independence of Syria and Lebanon was proclaimed.

## Green Replies to Critics Of Labor's Wartime Record

TORONTO, Oct. 2.—(AP) President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, retorted today to critics of labor's wartime record with an assertion that "the record shows that labor in America has rendered exalted service."

Obviously mindful of the observations of a U. S. Navy officer on the same platform two days ago, Green told the A.F.L. Building Trades department convention:

"When I run across those among the lawmaking bodies or representatives of the Army, the Navy or the government who find fault and criticize labor because they say we are losing the war, the answer is, what more could labor do?"

In a similar reference in the same speech, Green said, "there are some who are impatient, and I regret to note, critical of labor. Then there are others who engage in lectures and who scold labor. I do not think any of that is justifiable,

because the record shows that labor in America has rendered exalted service."

Again, in the same speech, the A.F.L. president said there were some who "do not see a single virtue in labor. It is all wrong. Everything is wrong, and some have even gone so far as to say that there is no need of unions anymore and we could get along without unions." He added that men who hold "key positions" in the Federal government thought differently.

Rear Admiral Ben Morrell of the U. S. Navy told the same convention on Wednesday that the people of Germany, Italy, and Japan were living without labor unions and "they will damn well live without them here if all of us don't get in there and pitch." The frank-spoken officer told the audience, many of which were personal friends, that if he was biased at all in labor matters it was in favor of labor.

that according to the usual book-keeping methods of the Treasury dependent on mail reports of actual cash deposits, sales were \$754,690,000. Under this method, part of the apparent September sales actually were late reports on August transactions, while last-minute September sales would not appear until the October report. Therefore, the Treasury made a telegraphic survey of Federal Reserve Banks which showed that September sales were above the quota.

## Second Month Over Top

In the five months in which quotas have been set for sale of war bonds, September, therefore, was the second month in which the goal was achieved. The other month was May.

October's quota has not been announced yet, but officials indicated it would be about \$850,000,000.

Morgenthau praised the motion-picture industry for its role in the September campaign and expressed

"particular satisfaction" with the increasing number of wage earners who have authorized their employers to deduct regular amounts from their pay checks to buy war bonds.

## 19,500,000 Workers Buying

He estimated that in September 19,500,000 workers permitted \$265,-

000,000 to be taken out of their pay to buy war bonds. This represented about eight per cent. of the earnings of these workers. The number of workers participating in the payroll deduction plan was 1,000,000 larger than in August, and the amount of deductions was \$40,000,000 higher.

## Sept. Bond Sale Over Top

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 2.—Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau said today that sales of war bonds in September totaled \$838,250,000, well above the \$775,000,000 quota. However, the Secretary explained



# Conquered Peoples OCT 3 1942 May Rise Up Sooner

## Allies Must Plan To Control Upheaval, Mackenzie Says

By DEWITT MACKENZIE

London, Oct. 2—The closer you get to the enslaved continent of Europe the more apparent it is that it is rushing headlong toward a violent eruption which is likely to come the moment Hitler's raucous voice cries quits, if indeed it doesn't happen before then.

It sounds harsh in the saying, but it seems inevitable that many of the conquered peoples will rise in their hunger and misery and exact terrible vengeance on their Nazi oppressors—that is, unless

the Allies are able to keep the situation in hand.

None could foresee the end of such an upheaval if it were uncontrolled. New and revolutionary governments might mushroom up to take the place of those which existed before the war, as the people struggled to rehabilitate themselves. The best one could say is that there would be black chaos.

I understand that the Allies have already taken cognizance of the dangers in this situation and are laying their lines to cope with it. Obviously the solution lies in the closest possible cooperation among Britain, Russia and America. In this connection it is clear to the observer that British Foreign Secy. Anthony Eden is quietly devoting vast energy to the effort of insuring this vital Allied solidarity.

It needs no wealth of imagination to see what is growing out of the hell that Hitler has dug. The French and Poles and Czechoslovaks and Yugoslavs and Norwegians, and all the others whose kith and kin have been massacred by the Nazi Fuehrer's murderous crew, are eager to exact payment in kind.

But there is more to it than concerns the hundreds of thousands of civilians who have been slain that the Nazi anti-Christ might be master of Europe. Most of the continent has been ravaged. In many countries there is actual starvation. The best that Hitler has to offer anywhere outside his own do-

main and those of his satellite allies is serfdom.

Will Clutch At Any  
Straw Available

At the earliest possible moment the conquered peoples are going to try to fight their way out of this slough of despond and they will clutch at any sort of straw that they think may help.

For that reason there certainly can be no guarantee—or so it seems to me—that all pre-war governments will return to power. Perhaps not even the big three among the Allies could determine that—and far be it from me to assert that they would want to in all cases.

Hitler announced in his speech Wednesday that he is about to consolidate his winnings. That can only mean that he will apply even more vicious regimentation to the unfortunate folk whom he has enslaved. They are condemned to labor for the benefit of the Reich. He will continue the process of wiping out some of the proud peoples who refused to respond to the lash and replacing others with bastard races which are the result of deliberate cross-breeding with Germans.

The consolidation which Hitler hopes to effect this winter can only feed the volcanic fires. These fires will consume him if the Allies don't crush him first. His number is up in either event.

However, there is a way of preventing Europe from plunging into utter chaos as the war ends. That involves: (1) Air-tight Allied military control, and (2) quick relief in the way of food and other supplies.

Apropos of this, Foreign Secy. Eden the other night made an important statement in a speech at Leamington. Referring to the condition of people in the conquered countries he said:

"How do we propose to help them, once the ever-increasing might of the Allied forces begins to assert itself? The enemy must first be expelled by Allied armies root and branch from the countries he has occupied and befouled. Law and order must be reestablished, civil administration set going, communications repaired and essential services of civilized life restored.

## Military Supervision Needed At First

"This work must inevitably in the initial stages be carried out under military supervision since the Allied armies could not operate satisfactorily unless the essential needs of distressed populations behind the lines were secured. But as operations proceed and conditions in the liberated countries begin to settle down, there must obviously be a progressive transfer of responsibility to the civil admin-

istration, particularly responsibility of maintaining security and feeding the population."

As already remarked, Allied success in handling the crisis growing out of the war's end will depend on Allied solidarity. Solidarity will come from complete understanding and trust among the big three.

It would seem therefore that the immediate task is to remove any distrust of motives which may exist. There can be no doubt that Russia and English-speaking Allies are drawing closer. However, it's not so long ago that there was a wide gap between them and there still is heavy spade work to be done.

This would explain Eden's activities in striving to tighten the bonds among the big three and, so far as regards the world situation, the bonds with China as well. China makes it the big four. This also presumably explains the mission of Special Ambassador Wendell Willkie to Russia and China.

argument and debate.

Wartime necessity is shaping decisions in Washington of drastic and compelling import for the individual seeming to differ only in degree from edicts of non-democratic rulers.

But a profound difference is that Washington decisions make NEWS. They are praised and condemned. Little men and big men are heard and reported.

Decisions in enemy capitals only make announcements, if indeed the public is told of them at all.

## Some Restriction in U. S.

Even in Washington, it is not always possible to report the news when it happens in a world at war.

Voluntarily, the press of the Nation has agreed to a code of practices which bans spontaneous reporting of large categories of news, both from military and civilian fronts.

Under the wartime censorship code, the progress of conversion of the industrial machine for military purposes, new plants, the output of planes, guns and ships—all these require official authority for publication.

But sooner or later, the news is told.

It is not only a question of obtaining the facts, but of getting them on a publishable basis.

Washington has been growing as a source of news affecting the daily life of Americans for years, but particularly during the last dozen years.

Russia was in conference with President Roosevelt here. It was big news with tremendous implications. Yet the Office of Censorship asked that nothing be published until officially announced at the White House. That announcement came only after Mr. Molotov had returned abroad.

Absences of the President from Washington go without mention in the press until announced, although

well known to reporters assigned to the White House.

## Know Developments Early

Small groups of reporters representing major services, networks and newspapers are taken regularly into the confidence of many high in the planning of America's campaigns on land, sea and air.

They may know weeks in advance of public announcement the news of a United Nations' loss or a gain. They are told as a matter of "background information," to aid them in judging developments and events. Thus, when the break comes, they are enabled to give newspaper readers a better picture rapidly because of their earlier off-the-record information.

Underneath the current of general news, Washington hums with the activities of men and women that would be considered prime news "back home" but could conceivably be ignored for the more

# Global War Puts Biggest News Staff at Work OCT 3 1942 Reporting Washington Developments

The United States entrance into global war has made Washington, D. C., the capital of international news. Paul Miller, chief of the Washington Bureau of the Associated Press, in the following article, written for National Newspaper Week, tells how the greatest press corps in history functions to keep American newspaper readers the best informed in the world.

By PAUL MILLER

Chief of Washington Bureau, the Associated Press.

The world's great city of decision today is the National Capital of the United States.

It is one of the few capitals in the world where decisions are still reached in the clamor of public

War brought the trend to a climax.

## Reported by Big Staff.

The news now includes not only the fate of American forces in battle, the lists of casualties, but measures affecting what the citizen may wear and eat, where he may go, his choice of a job and the wages he may receive and retain.

Here the Associated Press has 150 men and women gathering the news in story and picture for readers of this newspaper and 1,400 other American newspapers which are members of "the A. P."

Other news services, as well as offices of individual newspapers, swell the total newspaper staff in Washington to more than 500.

The Washington press corps knew that Foreign Minister Molotov of

important "smash" breaks here. With this in mind, the A. P. long ago set up a special regional staff—A. P. men and women drawn from the various States to keep an eye out for news of interest to their home localities.

A Senator or Representative has some visitors from home; he perhaps prepares a bill affecting his State only; maybe he makes a speech about coal, or hemp, or silver. The regional staffer jumps on that immediately and turns out a piece for A. P. newspapers in the interested area.

## News Breaks Everywhere.

News may break anywhere in Washington—from a remark by a cabinet member or Senator in response to a telephone inquiry; from a formal press conference in a hotel room, or hall. The big general news centers of Washington are Capitol

Hill, the Army, the Navy, the White House, the Office of War Information and the various departments.

Relatively seldom these days is the White House the source of big news. It is more likely to break from the public relations offices of the Army or Navy.

Both the Army and Navy have fundamentally different problems of security in issuing news and consequently different policies. The loss of a warship or the outcome of a naval battle anywhere in the world immediately and directly affects the naval balance in every other part.

Army operations are relatively complete in each theater. What happens to the Army in England may have great eventual effect on military developments in the Australian zone, but virtually no immediate or direct effect.

## Navy Control Centralized.

The Navy, therefore, has centralized the control and dissemination of all its major news in Washington. The Army, while formulating policy in Washington, now leaves the release of information up to the commanders in the field.

Wherever news about the progress of the war may break, it comes out in the form of a communique. As the Army and Navy use it, this form is limited to a series of statements of specific fact regarding the nature of an engagement and the results.

Colorful detail and embellishment are left to daring press association and newspaper correspondents on assignment with the battle forces who witness the action, or to supplemental official releases based on the reports of officers and men who participated.

The Marines now are assigning enlisted men who are former newsmen as "combat correspondents." The first reports from these correspondents came from the action in the Solomons and were well received by newspapers as supplementing the dispatches of the regular correspondents.

Coverage of the White House follows a somewhat regular pattern in war and peace, with news flowing through three main channels; bi-weekly Presidential press conferences on Tuesdays and Fridays when reporters meet the President face to face; daily press conferences with Press Secretary Stephen Early, and interviews with persons with whom Mr. Roosevelt has appointments.

## Some Press Sessions Cancelled.

All these channels have been con-

stricted to some extent by secrecy surrounding war activities and restrictions on reporting movements of the Chief Executive. Presidential press conferences have been cancelled since the war with greater frequency than ever before—sometimes with explanations, sometimes without.

Since the "emergency" began a few years ago, and more particularly since Pearl Harbor, congressional news has been confined almost exclusively to defense and war legislation.

Senate and House investigations have increased due to inclination among members of both parties to check on the huge outlays for armaments and domestic conservation measures.

With the exception of a few three-day recesses now and then, although there have been heavy absences around election time, Congress has been in continuous sessions for nearly three years. This has meant the maintenance of a big staff of reporters and photographers at both ends of the Capitol the year around.

Given a typewriter, a telephone and reasonably strong nerves, a Washington newspaperman could spend his entire time in the Office of War Information press room and "cover" the Government after a fashion—excluding top news from the White House, the War and Navy Departments and Capitol Hill.

## OWI Biggest Press Room.

OWI has the largest press room in town. Some 50 reporters have desks and another 150 are in and out with varying regularity; on an average

day, OWI will turn out from 40 to 60 news releases on orders, activities or developments in the War Production Board, the Office of Price Administration, the Office of Defense Transportation, the Office of the Petroleum Co-ordinator, and any or all of the 14 or 15 civilian war agencies which channel all of their news through OWI.

Along with the war agencies, OWI issues "handouts" (duplicated announcements issued in news-story form) covering the war activities of all of the old-line Government departments, notably Agriculture, and some minor items from the War and Navy Departments.

Army and Navy communiques and White House news do not clear through OWI.

For wire servicemen and reporters representing daily newspapers, life at OWI is a continuing battle to stay abreast of the steady stream of handouts, keep up with press conferences and dig out original news without benefit of press agents.



SECOND NIGHT LEAD RAF  
BY BLAKE SULLIVAN

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LONDON, OCT 2-(AP)-RETURNING TO ACTION FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE FLYING FORTRESSES WERE LAST SENT OUT FOUR WEEKS AGO, BOMBERS OF THE U.S. AIR FORCES ATTACKED GERMAN OBJECTIVES IN NORTHERN FRANCE TODAY, AND THE GERMAN RADIO STATIONS ABRUPTLY SHUT DOWN TONIGHT, A USUAL INDICATION OF RESUMED ALLIED AIR RAIDS.

THE SUBMARINE BUILDING AND REPAIR BASE AT FLENSBURG ON THE BALTIC COAST AND AT HERRENWYK NEAR DEVASTATED LUEBECK WAS ROCKED LAST NIGHT BY TONS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES AND INCENDIARIES AFTER BAD WEATHER HAD KEPT THE RAF AT HOME FOR A WEEK. THE BRITISH LOST 17 BOMBERS.

THE SPECIFIC TARGETS OF THE AMERICANS WERE NOT GIVEN. FIGHTERS ESCORTED THEM. IN THE LAST U.S. RAID THE FORTRESSES HIT ROTTERDAM AND UTRECHT IN HOLLAND.

THE DEUTSCHLANDSENDER OF BERLIN AND OTHER GERMAN LONG WAVE RADIO STATIONS WENT SILENT JUST BEFORE 9 P.M. TONIGHT.

DURING THE AFTERNOON A SINGLE NAZI Bomber ATTACKED A SOUTH COAST PLACE CAUSING A SMALL NUMBER OF CASUALTIES AND SOME DAMAGE.

SOME OF THE BRITISH BOMBERS SWEEPED IN OVER FLENSBURG AT 400 FEET AND STARTED FIRES VISIBLE FOR 50 OR 60 MILES.

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#### BULLETIN

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCT 3-(AP)-AMERICAN BOMBERS ATTACKED OBJECTIVES AT MEAULTE, LE HAVRE AND ST.OMER AND SHOT DOWN 18 ENEMY AIRCRAFT, 13 OF THEM BY FLYING FORTRESSES, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), OCT.2-(AP)-MUNITIONS MINISTER ALBERT SPEER DECREED TODAY THAT ALL HEAVY MOTOR TRUCKS SUBSTITUTE GENERATOR GAS FOR LIQUID FUEL AND THAT MOTORS USED IN INDUSTRY AND SHIPPING MAKE SIMILAR CONVERSION WHEREVER POSSIBLE.

--DASH--

THE GERMANS MAKE "GENERATOR GAS" FROM ORDINARY FIREWOOD CHOPPED UP INTO BLOCKS AND STOKED IN TANKS SIMILAR TO A CHARCOAL OVEN.

SCARCITY OF GASOLINE LONG SINCE HAS FORCED MOST GERMAN VEHICLE OPERATORS TO RESORT TO THE USE OF THIS GAS, PRODUCED IN TANK-BEARING TRAILERS HITCHED ON TO THEIR CONVEYANCES, ALTHOUGH SOME LATE MODEL TRUCKS HAVE THE GENERATORS BUILT IN.

FOR SOME TIME GENERATOR GAS ALSO HAS BEEN PRODUCED COMMERCIALY AND STORED IN CYLINDERS.

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moscow add night ld russian x x x steppes.

their prospects are no brighter on the caucasus front where their tanks and ~~motor~~ motorized infantry now are pressing a fresh offensive from the mozdok sector toward the grozny ~~oil~~ oil center, 50 miles distant. these attacks continue to break against unbending defenses despite the use of 250 tanks and three divisions of motorized infantry.

to the west on the caucasian black sea shore sailors of the red black sea fleet are fighting on land and, with red army troops, are holding the germans within sight of the ruins of nazi-captured novorossisk. six new german attacks in an effort to force a way south along the coast were reported repulsed.

another german offensive is reported underway on the northwest front with the object of regaining ground taken by the red army in local operations around lenin-grad. preliminary russian reports show heavy losses for the german air force which is ~~now~~ spearheading these attacks -- 52 51 enemy planes shotdown in two days on lenin-grad's approaches, for instance. the stubbornness of the red army defense at stalingrad was illustrated today by an account from the correspondent of red star, the army organ of a fight for a cluster of twelve log cabins and two brick houses on the outskirts which formed the starting point for two streets leading to the center of the city.

the houses were protected by a natural cliff on the south side and anti-tank ditch on the west, but they were captured and recaptured tentimes and finally reduced to ruins.

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against another narrow russian-held sector the germans rained 3000 shells and uncounted trench-mortar projectiles. Following the slight Geman penetration in the northwest suburbs acknowledged by Thursday's night's communique, the Red army was reported engaging individual groups of the enemy which penetrated the outskirts of a settled area.

Deeper inside the city where the Germans earlier won a foothold in attacks from the west the invaders were fortifying every house left intact after the violent bombing and shelling to which the city is still being subjected.

The trees which made Stalingrad one of the garden cities of the Soviet Union were being felled to clear fields of fire for the Nazi guns. Red Star reported, nevertheless, that the Russian troops were ejecting the German progressively from the houses.

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The German numerical strength was increased and heavily supported by dive-bombers, particularly in the northwestern suburbs. Red air force fighters duelled the enemy bombers while the Russian ground forces sustained repeated assaults. Izvestia.



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the government newspaper, estimated that the Russians gained only 200 to 300 yards in separate sectors at the cost of heavy losses in six assaults Thursday.

Russian counter-attacks on the northwest side of the city meanwhile destroyed 42 pillboxes, 39 fire-points, and several artillery batteries. At one point, 2000 Germans were reported killed.

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chungking add al willkie x x x to you"

willkie landed yesterday at chengtu, leading university town of free china, which the chinese often call "little peking."

although tired from his long flight, willkie spend a busy day attending functions arranged in his honor. he visited places of interest including china's military academy of chengtu known as china's west point. every american in chengtu attended a reception given willkie at which gov. chang chun delivered a welcoming address.

from the moment he arose this morning until he left the chengtu airport willkie was busy inspecting points of interest connected with the chinese war effort.

at the chungking airport where he was surrounded by officials and newspapermen, he asked: "does anyone have a cigaret?"

"here, here, of course," said dr. kung handing him one. tea was served and willkie was toasted by officials surrounding him.

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the first american to greet willkie after he crossed the russian border into sinkiang province was col. james m. mahugh of wichita, kans., a marine officer who is a military attache in china. he also was greeted by gen. shih-tsia governor of the province, and gen. chu shao-liang, commander-in-chief of the chinese forces in northwest china.

at his next stop at lanchow, willkie made a big hit by ~~shaking~~ shaking hands with every boy scout lined up at the airfield as a guard of honor.

BY DEAN SCHEDLER

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, OCT. 1-(DELAYED)-(AP)-STRONG AUSTRALIAN DETACHMENTS, ADVANCING UNOPPOSED BUT WARILY, HAD REACHED A POINT IN THE OWEN STANLEY MOUNTAINS ABOUT 64 MILES BY TRAIL NORTH OF PORT MORESBY TONIGHT.

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THE LATEST ADVICES FROM THE TANGLED JUNGLES, WHERE THE AUSTRALIANS WERE BESET MORE BY RUGGED HEIGHTS AND HEAVY RAINS THAN BY THE ENEMY, WAS THAT THE MAIN BODY OF JAPANESE HAD NOT BEEN ENCOUNTERED DURING THE WHOLE ADVANCE WHICH BEGAN SIX DAYS AGO AT IORIBAIWA.

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THE VANGUARDS, NOW SOMEWHERE SOUTH OF MENARI, HAVE PROCEEDED CAUTIOUSLY TO AVOID ANY DANGER OF OUTFLANKING, BUT THEY REPORTED THAT THEY FOUND NO SIGN OF THE JAPANESE WHO HAD WITHDRAWN PREVIOUSLY FROM FORTIFIED POSITIONS AT NAURO, 60 MILES NORTH OF PORT MORESBY.

FORWARD AND FLANKING FORCES OF THE AUSTRALIANS HAVE HAD TO PUSH SLOWLY OVER THE JUNGLE TERRAIN, SCALING PEAKS 2,000 TO 4,000 FEET HIGH AND THEN DROPPING PRECIPITOUSLY INTO VALLEYS. A TERSE OPERATIONS REPORT TONIGHT ADDED THAT "RAIN IS SLOWING OUR FORWARD OPERATIONS."

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THE AUSTRALIANS TOLD OF FINDING ELABORATELY PREPARED ENEMY DEFENSES BETWEEN IORIBAIWA AND NAURO, WITH INDICATIONS FROM THE NUMBER AND SIZE OF MACHINE-GUN NESTS AND FIRING POSITIONS THAT THE JAPANESE ORIGINALLY HAD INTENDED TO HOLD THERE WITH SIZEABLE NUMBERS.

A SPOKESMAN SAID THAT AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE JAPANESE WITHDRAWAL AFTER THEY HAD PUSHED ACROSS THE MOUNTAIN RANGE, APART FROM AERIAL SMASHES ON THEIR SUPPLY LINES, WAS FIRE FROM ARTILLERY WHICH AUSTRALIAN SWEAT AND TOIL CARRIED WITHIN RANGE OF THEIR POSITIONS.

THE CONSIDERABLE AMOUNTS OF SERVICEABLE EQUIPMENT ABANDONED BY THE ENEMY, HE SAID, WAS EVIDENCE THAT THEY RETREATED TO AVOID THE AUSTRALIANS' HEAVY FIELD GUNS. HE SAID HE BELIEVED ALSO THAT THE NECESSITY OF SPEED AND THE LACK OF NATIVE CARRIERS COMPELLED THEM TO LEAVE THE MATERIEL WHICH THEY HAULED INTO THE AREA WITH GREAT DIFFICULTY.

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AHEAD OF THE AUSTRALIANS NOW ARE THE LONG, HARD CLIMBS TOWARD "THE GAP"--THE PASS THROUGH THE RANGE TO THE NORTHERN SLOPES OVER WHICH THE JAPANESE PUSHED FROM LANDINGS AT GONA AND BUNA TO MAKE THEIR OVERLAND THREAT TO PORT MORESBY.



BY PRESTON GROVER

NEW DELHI, INDIA, OCT. 2-(AP)-THE FOLLOWERS OF MOHANDAS K. GANDHI MARKED THEIR LITTLE LEADER'S 73D BIRTHDAY WITH "SPECIAL OBSERVANCES" TODAY WHILE HE REMAINED POLITICALLY INCOMMUNICADO AS A BRITISH PRISONER IN THE AGA KHAN'S PALATIAL HOME AT POONA. OCT 3 1942

UP TO NOON THE OBSERVANCES WERE PEACEFUL, BUT AUTHORITIES REMAINED ON THE WATCHFUL ALERT THEY HAVE KEPT SINCE THE LAUNCHING OF AN INDEPENDENCE DRIVE AND GANDHI'S ARREST LAST AUG. SET OFF A VIOLENT REBELLION.

THE "SPECIAL OBSERVANCES" WERE ANNOUNCED IN THE BANNED--BUT FREELY CIRCULATED--CONGRESS BULLETIN WHICH OFTEN FINDS ITS WAY TO HUNDREDS OF OFFICIALS' DESKS.

A FEW GIRLS GATHERED TO SING SONGS IN CONNAUGHT CIRCUS, THE CENTER OF NEW DELHI'S BUSINESS DISTRICT WHERE MOST OF THE CITY'S EUROPEAN INHABITANTS LIVE.

IN OLD DELHI SOME STORES DEMONSTRATED BY REMAINING CLOSED.

THAT THE SITUATION STILL WAS TENSE AND MIGHT ERUPT ANYWHERE AT ANY TIME WAS INDICATED YESTERDAY AT ERUM, IN ORISSA PROVINCE ON THE EAST COAST, WHERE A MOB TRIED TO RAID A POLICE STATION. TWENTY-FIVE WERE KILLED BY POLICE FIRE. OCT 3 1942

OTTAWA, OCT 2-(AP)-BUSINESS MEN FROM THE UNITED STATES WHO COME TO THE DOMINION ON SPECIFIC BUSINESS NOW WILL BE ALLOWED ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES OF GASOLINE, THE MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

PREVIOUSLY A UNITED STATES MOTORIST, REGARDLESS OF THE PURPOSE OF HIS TRIP, HAS BEEN ALLOWED A FIXED RATION. UNDER THE NEW REGULATION, TOURIST VISITORS WILL BE DISTINGUISHED FROM BUSINESS MEN. THE LATTER WILL BE ALLOWED EXTRA RATIONS IN ADDITION TO THEIR TOURIST ALLOWANCE.

OTTAWA, OCT 2-(AP)-THE ENTIRE OUTPUT OF CANADIAN DISTILLERIES WILL BE DIVERTED TO WAR PURPOSES, EFFECTIVE NOV. 1, AND NO CURRENT PRODUCTION WILL BE USED FOR MAKING BEVERAGES AFTER THAT DATE. THE MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED LATE TODAY. THE ORDER DOES NOT PROHIBIT THE SALE OF EXISTING STOCKS.

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, OCT. 2-(AP)-THE BODIES OF 22 PERSONS, INCLUDING THREE WOMEN, WERE RECOVERED TODAY FROM THE BURNED WRECKAGE OF A UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT PLANE WHICH CRASHED YESTERDAY IN THE MOUNTAINS NORTHWEST OF COAMO.

THE WOMEN WERE CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF THE ARMY. THE OTHERS WERE ENLISTED MEN AND OFFICERS.

THE ARMY RELEASED THE FOLLOWING LIST OF DEAD:  
PILOT, CAPTAIN FRANCIS H. DURANT, OF GEORGETOWN, S.C.  
(EDS: ADDRESSES FOR FOLLOWING UNAVAILABLE).

CO-PILOT, LIEUT. JAMES P. ROBERTS.

CORPORAL JAMES M. CONRAD.

PRIVATE ROY A. ALPINE. OCT 3 1942

PASSENGERS:

MAJOR ROLAND M. KOHR, FIRST LIEUT. LAURENCE F. CAMP, FIRST LIEUT. DONALD M. BASHAW, SECOND LIEUT. GEORGE H. BEACH, CAPT. JACK I. SMITH, CAPT. RAYMOND C. STYLES, FIRST LIEUT. ALEXIS VORONIESK AND FIRST LIEUT. E. F. JOHNSON.

FIRST LIEUT. PASCASIO CHACON QUINONES OF GUANICA, PUERTO RICO, WARRANT OFFICER ALLEN L. BREWER, OF LYNCHBURG, VA., STAFF SERGEANT HARDY W. HOCKING, OF SYRACUSE, N.Y., SERGEANT THOMAS F. BURKE, JR., SERGEANT JESSE CASAREZ, AND PRIVATE IRVING S. HYFER. OCT 3 1942

BOATSWAINS MATE, FIRST CLASS, JOHN E. LARIMORE, WHOSE MOTHER LIVES AT MUSKOGEE, OKLA.

MISS DOROTHY J. VAN ZANT OF DAYTON, O., MISS MARGARITA M. ORTIZ, OF PONCE, PUERTO RICO AND MISS MARIE THOLEN OF HAYS, KANSAS.



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mexico city, oct 2-(ap)- Cuba and Mexico signed a naval, air and military treaty today.

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Southeastern Coast Town, England, Oct. 2-(AP)-Royal Air Force planes believed to be bombers escorted by fighters crossed the coast at great height this afternoon, flying toward France. They returned in an hour.

A heavy German bomber, believed to be a Heinkel 177--Germany's newest air giant--circled over a southeast coast district at about 40,000 feet this afternoon while anti-aircraft guns fired at it. It was believed to have been on a reconnaissance mission.

The new plane is reputed to have a maximum load of six tons and to be able to fly from Germany to New York with a small bomb cargo. One such plane, which observers have predicted may be Hitler's principal weapon for a possible winter air offensive against Britain, bombed Bristol in daylight Aug. 28 from 20,000 feet.

London, Oct. 2-(AP)-The long Arctic night at hand, contrary to the expectations of many unofficial observers, actually will increase the hazard of attack for Russia-bound convoys, official quarters said today.

While lowered visibility will rob planes of their facility for attack, that will be more than offset by the cover provided for Axis U-boats and surface raiders, it was said, and the burden of assault will be shifted from warplanes to warships.

The same sources, unidentifiable, said that the mighty Nazi battleship Tirpitz is now based "away up north" in Norway. Only last month the Tirpitz was reported unofficially to be on the prowl on the Arctic convoy route.

"We had good luck with that last convoy," the official informants said, referring to the safe arrival of the bulk of a large convoy which the Germans had said was virtually wiped out by submarine and air attacks.

In elaboration of recent comments it was stated officially that the number of Axis submarines operating in Atlantic waters is increasing and, correspondingly, "our kills of U-boats in the last few months have been on a higher level."

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London, Oct. 2-(AP)-United States naval fliers destroyed a German submarine recently and asked for only one trophy--the U-boat commander's pants.

The request was made to A.V. Alexander, first lord of the admiralty, who was authoritatively disclosed to have spent two days visiting American forces in Iceland.

(It was not disclosed specifically when or where the submarine was attacked or whether there were survivors, as implied by the airmen's request.)

Egyptian

London, Oct. 2-(AP)-The British Eighth Army's first offensive gesture in Egypt since Gen. Sir Harold Alexander succeeded Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck as commander in mid-August, appeared today to have succeeded in the limited objective of straight-

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toning the central sector of the El Alamein line.

Military quarters here declared the success reported in a communique from Cairo yesterday was purely local in character and said there was no evidence of the launching of a full-scale drive to oust Marshal Erwin Rommel's Axis forces from Egypt.

The central sector, these sources pointed out, is full of small ridges and Alexander apparently was merely attempting to eliminate troublesome enemy strong-points situated on some of these, thereby straightening his own lines.

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Belfast, Northern Ireland, Oct. 2-(AP)-In a verdict accompanied by the assertion that "the police obviously have got their hands on a nest of spies," Magistrate William F. McCoy sentenced two Italian women to three months imprisonment today for violating alien regulations. Arresting authorities said the women traveled to Dublin where they communicated by telephone with Italian residents in neutral Eire. Each was fined \$60 in addition to the prison sentences.

Moscow, Oct. 2-(AP)-Tass, official Russian news agency, carried the report today in a Bern dispatch that German and Italian commanders are in Zagreb, Croatia, reorganizing the Croatian army to subordinate it directly to the Hitler command.

Col. Gen. Alexander Loehr, German commander for the Balkans, was said to have made the demand originally.

Moscow, Oct. 2-(AP)-A piece of battlefield sleight-of-hand in which a Russian battery fooled German bombers with plywood dummy guns was related today by Tass in a Stalingrad dispatch.

"The gunners set up these dummy guns and deliberately did not camouflage them properly," the news agency said. "A German bomber appeared over the hillock position, circled aloft for a long time and didn't drop a single bomb--evidently the flier saw through the ruse."

"By night the gunners replaced the dummy guns by real ones and at dawn when the Germans went into the attack, expecting to meet no resistance from the plywood guns, encountered some very real fire."

"Promptly after this fight the Soviet gunners again replaced the real guns with the dummies behind a dust screen raised by a tractor detailed especially for this purpose."

"The German bombers were not slow in coming. They made quite an effort to destroy the plywood guns. The whole steppe around the hillock is now honeycombed with craters, and a big pit into which one could put a two-story building gaps where the hillock used to be."

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Moscow, Oct. 2-(AP)-That at least one brigade of American tanks under command of Rodion Nikanorovich Shabalin may have been in action on the Russian front and won honors was indicated today by the announcement of Shabalin's promotion from colonel to major general.

Shabalin commanded a brigade equipped entirely with American medium and light machines which Brig. Gen. Philip R. Faymonville, of the United States supply mission, and correspondents visited last May while it was in reserve. Shabalin's promotion was included in a list of awards by the council of commissars.



Vichy, Oct. 2-(AP)-A joint announcement issued by the Vichy labor and industrial ministries today said the government would meet the German demand for labor by reassigning into factories for whole crews which would be sent over as a unit.

The announcement, made after heads of the two ministries had conferred with chief of state Marshal Petain, said these groups would consist of skilled workers.

The Germans have asked for 150,000 workers, according to information available here. Since only 17,000 have volunteered, it was expected the new labor policy would affect some 133,000 skilled tradesmen.

Vichy, Oct. 2-(AP)-Jules Charles Blondel was removed from his office as minister to Sofia today by government order. The foreign ministry said it had no comment to make.

#### New Delhi--Add Gandhi.

In Bombay there were student processions and some attempts to stop office workers from going to their jobs. Police fired two warning rounds to disperse a crowd which threw stones at a mill which was operating. No one was injured. There were a few arrests.

Bombay, Oct. 2-(AP)-Movements of civilians in Assam province, which borders on Japanese-controlled Burma, were placed under control by a governor's order today. All civilians on certain roads leading to the capital now are required to register their names and addresses at specified control gates.

#### Ottawa--Add citations.

Sapper S.J. McLeod, whose sister Mrs. Margaret Thuit lives at (19 King St.,) Worcester, Mass., was mentioned in dispatches.

In winning the Distinguished Conduct Medal, Sergeant-Major Levesque became the holder of the second highest military award available to a warrant officer in the Canadian army.

A veteran of the last war, Levesque was in the thick of the Dieppe action, "performed gallant service and more than once risked his life to look after the wounded," his citation said.

Levesque landed with his regiment's second in command and at great personal risk obtained for him all possible information as to the progress of the operation.

When his superior officer was severely wounded, Levesque crawled back to the headquarters company command to report what happened, and then helped direct further operations.

"During the withdrawal his coolness and initiative in directing men to the boats was invaluable," the citation asserted.

Corp. Garle, himself a sniper, was credited with accounting for at least five Nazi snipers. He picked the enemy off one by one as he moved behind the seawall in front of Dieppe and later joined a grenade attack which caused heavy casualties. Garle was born in the United States, worked in a Detroit factory and served four years in the United States marines.

Private Fenner won his military medal for displaying "the greatest bravery in the face of the enemy." Fenner's platoon was held up by heavy fire from a hilltop and he

jumped up, firing his Bren gun from the hip, and advanced up the hill. Although wounded in the legs he kept on until his ammunition ran out. His action facilitated the capture of that enemy position.

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Managua, Nicaragua, Oct. 2-(AP)-Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, chief of the United States forces in the Caribbean, was awarded the presidential medal of merit today by President Somoza of Nicaragua.

LEAVE  
BLANK